# The Centre Reporter.

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## CONGRESS GUILTY

### CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT IN THE RECENT HORROR.

**Congress Fully Aware of the Unsafe Condition of Ford's Theatre.—Attempt to Locate the Responsibility.**

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11.—If the Congress of the United States were liable to criminal indictment it would have to stand trial on the charge of murder in the first degree for having killed the 22 employes of the Surgeon General's office who lost their lives by the falling of the floors of Ford's old theatre, where Lincoln was assassinated, which occurred last Friday, a catastrophe which can never be forgotten by any who were at the time in Washington, and which still is the leading topic of conversation wherever one goes. In addition to the 22 men killed outright there were 68 injured, a number of whom may die, and many of whom will be permanently crippled. Congress cannot claim in extenuation that it did not know the condition of this building, because its condition had been repeatedly called to its attention, and it actually appropriated money some six or eight years ago to erect a new building to contain the Army Medical Museum and library which had been in this building. Just think for a moment what damning evidence is given by this action. Congress erects another building because this isn't safe enough for the museum and library with their comparatively few attendants to remain in, and then allows 500 clerks to be crowded into the unsafe building. Had a private employer been guilty of this crime he could have been legally executed for murder; but Congress—well, the families of the dead and crippled, who are now being aided by private contributions, can spend the remainder of their lives in asking Congress to recompense them for their lost bread-winners. Meanwhile there are half a dozen buildings in Washington containing many times the number of Government employes who were in the collapsed building that are known to be equally dangerous, among them the Government Printing Office, with its nearly 3,000 employes; the Patent Office, the annex to the Post Office department and the Winter building, where a large branch of the War department is quartered.

An attempt is being made by an army court of inquiry to locate the personal responsibility for the disaster at this old death trap, if there be any, and a coroner's jury is also at work with the same end in view. It is said the direct cause of the accident was an excavation which was being made, for the purpose of putting in new boilers. This may be true, but even if it is that furnishes no excuse for Congress for having allowed a building which was officially condemned twenty seven years ago to be occupied by 500 Government employes. In consequence of the accident there is a feeling of excitement among those employed in the other buildings that are known to be unsafe. Secretary Smith is trying to allay this excitement in the Patent Office by having all the heavy stuff stored on the upper floors of that building transferred to the ground floor.

President Cleveland was one of the first contributors to the fund that is being raised for the help of the families of the clerks that were killed and wounded; he also directed that all flags on the public buildings be half masted for the dead clerks, an honor never before paid to any except high officials or ex-officials.

The number of appointments during the past week was unusually large, particularly in the consular service, but the new government printer has not been named, although it is daily expected that he will be.

There are indications that Secretary Carlisle has in view a complete reorganization of the immense clerical force of the Treasury department. He has addressed a circular letter to all of the heads of bureaus directing them to prepare and send to him not later than the 25th inst., a list of all employes under them, showing age, number of years employed, those who entered the service under the civil service law of 1883; those who have wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters or other relatives employed in any branch of the Government; those employed as clerks or otherwise, with compensation exceeding $840, a year, who are doing work that properly belongs to messengers, assistant messengers and laborers; and those who are doing clerical work but on the rolls as messengers, assistant messengers or laborers. This has raised a commotion in the department, and no wonder, for the information, if correctly given, and there is no doubt about that, is bound to lead to a grand shake-up and a large number of dismissals. In taking this step Secretary Carlisle has set another good example for the heads of all the other departments. A grand shake up all around will be beneficial to the country as well as to the democratic party.

**The Latest Form of Swindle.**

The smooth-tongued young man, with the sanctimonious face, has again swindled a New England farmer. This time the town of New Caanan, Connecticut, is the scene, and Goodrich Hubbell the chief actor. The story of the swindler runs as follows: One day lately the oily-tongued youth called on Mr. Hubbell and represented himself as a preacher. He asked shelter, which was readily given. Presently a man and woman came along in quest of a clergyman to marry them. Farmer Hubbell asked his new acquaintance if he would perform the ceremony, and the latter at once agreed. After the usual formula had been recited, the marriage certificate was signed by the bride and groom, the farmer and his wife acting as witnesses. The couple withdraw, as did the minister, and the following day Farmer Hubbell discovered that the supposed marriage certificate was a note for $275, which he was called upon to cash.

**The New Holiday Law.**

The act making the Saturday half-holiday in all-the-year-round playday goes further and codifies the entire legal holiday system of the Commonwealth, not only fixing and enumerating all the legal holidays, but defining the method for presenting, collecting or protesting negotiable commercial paper falling due on any holiday. The legal holidays from and after the approval of the act are New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Decoration Day (May 30), the Fourth of July, Labor Day (the first Saturday in September,) Election Day (the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November), Christmas Day, Thanksgiving Day and every Saturday after 12 o'clock.

The new holidays created by the act are election days and the Saturday half holidays between September 1 and June 15. The changes made in the matter of the collection of bank or other negotiable paper falling due on a holiday is that it becomes due and payable the first secular day after the holiday, instead of the day before, as formerly. If a note falls due on Christmas, July 4 or any other holiday it is not collectable nor protestable till the following business day. Sight or demand paper falling due on Saturday is made payable before 12 o'clock on that day, but it is not necessary to protest such paper for non-payment until Monday to maintain the liability of indorsers or others whose signatures may constitute part of its security.

**53 Horses Gone.**

With the Walter L. Main's circus, which was wrecked at Tyrone, on the 30th, were 119 horses, colts and ponies. Of these fifty were killed in the wreck and three died since from injuries received, making fifty-three in all dead, as the past result of the wreck. The show is exhibiting again, and on Thursday gave an exhibition at Tyrone to over 8000 people. For two days it exhibited at Altoona, and on Monday filled a date at Lewistown. When the wreck occurred it was thought the show would be unable to pull itself together this season, as near all the paraphernalia was a complete wreck, but at the exhibitions given the full programme was gone through and the show gave satisfaction. The railroad company is engaged in supplying and replacing the wrecked parts, and is assuming the expense. The circus is composed of seventeen cars, each one sixty-five feet in length and all in the best of order.

**Summer Excursion Routes and Rates.**

The 1893 edition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's annual book of Summer Excursion Routes has just been issued. It is tastefully gotten up and presents in a most practical and comprehensive manner about four hundred popular summer resorts, from which excellent selections may be made for either limited trips or extended sojourns during the summer and early fall months.

The great variety of routes suggested the complete schedules of rates, the graphic and exhaustive descriptions of the different places, the explanatory maps and the illustrations, make this volume a most valuable guide.

Copies of the book may be obtained at any ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad on payment of ten cents, or upon application to the General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, it will be forwarded upon the receipt of twenty cents.


——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.


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**THE LICE PLAGUE.**

**The Plague of Lice Which has Invaded Lancaster County.**

John Snyder is a Mennonite. One of his daughters learned the millinery trade and started a shop at the family home in Ephrate township, Lancaster county. The Mennonites are not much on millinery, but other people are.

One day, some weeks ago, a thrifty housewife of Ephrata township opened an old chest that had been lying in her garret for years, tightly closed. She found no treasure in it. An antiquated but physically sound bonnet frame was all she found. It was too good to be wasted and she immediately sent it to Miss Snyder's millinery store to have it remodelled and modernized and made into a new Sunday bonnet. A few hours later Miss Snyder took up the frame to fashion it according to the prevailing style thereabouts. She threw it on the floor the next instant and exclaimed, in good Pennsylvania Dutch:

"Der Hut ist voller Flohe !"

But they were not fleas, but lice. The hat was at once destroyed, but enough of the insects got away to soon populate the house. They don't seem to care for human flesh and blood, and only swarm on people to feed on clothing. The binding of books they are also partial to. The Snyder family quit going abroad, and did everything possible to rid themselves of the insects. Then they called in assistance. First the premises were fumigated for days with burning sulphur, the family having abandoned the house and sought shelter in tobacco sheds and the barn. Two barrels of sulphur were converted into suffocating smoke, which entered every crack and crevice and remote hiding place the insects could possibly find. This done, the Mennonite good Samaritans tore out their brother's petroleum smoked and sulphur smoked walls, floors and partitions from cellar to garret and made the house new inside. All the bedding and clothing belonging to the family were soaked in strong salt brine for a day and in boiling water for another day. Then the Snyder household took possession of their house again, and to their joy found that they were rid of the pests. It cost Farmer Snyder nearly $1,000 to evict them.

But the good brethern who aided in bringing about this pleasant result soon found that the fleas, as they were still called, had sought revenge for their ruthless unhousing. Next day, after the work at Snyder's was done, every man who had taken part in it made the appalling discovery that his own house had been taken possession of by the insects, and that they were playing havoc there just as they had been doing at Snyder's.

They have now spread through several townships, and there is a panic, as the insects spread rapidly.

**Costly Laces Stolen.**

Last Saturday evening a startling disclosure was made at the World's Fair grounds when the priceless laces sent here by Queen Margharetta, of Italy, were unpacked. While the laces were being taken out of their cases and each piece counted out it was found that thirty pieces were missing. Cablegrams were sent to Rome apprising the queen of her great loss, for it seems as developments thus far indicate, that the loss will not fall upon the exposition company, their bond not covering the safety of laces in transit. An effort was made to keep the discovery a secret, but custom officers divulged the startling news. These rich possessions out of reverence for the memory of her countryman, the discoverer of America, Queen Margharetta consented to send to Chicago for the fair. She sent a noble, trusted lady, the Countess Di Brazza, to watch and guard the treasures, and the government of the United States gave a bond of $100,000 to guarantee their safe return to Italy.

**Centre Hall's Fourth.**

Now that a big celebration has been decided to a certainty for Centre Hall on the Fourth of July, it behooves every body in the county to come to Centre Hall and help celebrate with us. A number of attractions are already down on the bills, and an invitation is extended to all to come, and they will be heartily welcomed. Accommodations will be made to entertain an immense crowd, and there will be no lack of facilities in that direction.

**Died In Mifflin County.**

Miss Tillie Bell died last week at Siglerville, Mifflin county, of consumption, after an illness of several months. She had resided in Centre Hall over one year living with Mrs. McCully, and moved to Mifflin county, only early this spring, and was taken ill shortly after leaving Centre Hall.


——C. P. Long & Co. have just received a large stock of chain and lever pumps. Come and see them.


## HOW TO SEE IT

### HOW TO DO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION IN SIX DAYS.

**Suggestions for World's Fair Visitors Prepared by Mr. M. Reibenack, for the Benefit of His Friends.**

The following suggestions for Worlds Fair visitors were prepared by Mr. M. Riebenack, Assistant Comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the benefit of his personal friends; but it is so complete an itinerary that one of the friends aforesaid, deeming it of general interest, has very properly forwarded it to "The Phila *Record*" for publication:

FIRST DAY.

Enter grounds through Midway Plaisance from Cottage Grove avenue entrance, which is between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and can be reached by cable cars from the city, or carriage from any of the hotels in the vicinity of the grounds. The points of interest and attractions at this place would consume more than a day's time, although it is best to avoid many of the exhibits.

Lunch can be had at very reasonable rates and good service at the Vienna Bakery establishment.

At the entrance to the main buildings from the Plaisance, take Intramural Railway to north loop. Remain in the cars and pay fare for return trip to the south loop. This ride will give a general view of every building on the grounds.

Remain in cars at south loop, and get off at Chicago Junction; descend steps and enter Transportation Building through the golden door. This building is very interesting and well worth visiting.

SECOND DAY

Enter grounds at Sixty-fourth street; finish up Transportation Building, then visit the Mining Building, and the Electric Building, and if any time is left take in Machinery Hall, which is in a very incomplete state at present and does not require much time, unless specially interested in electric power.

There is a very good restaurant in the Electric Building on the second floor; the party running same has five restaurants in the different buildings on the grounds. They are well managed, somewhat on the New England plan, and reasonable in price.

THIRD DAY.

Enter grounds again at end of Midway Plaisance. Visit Woman's Building, Horticultural Hall, and put in balance of time at Art Gallery; the latter will require two or three visits.

FOURTH DAY.

Enter again at end of Midway Plaisance. Take in Eskimo Village, State Buildings and revisit Art Galleries. Go to naval exhibit, and then to the Fisheries Building and United States Government Building, which are within easy access.

There is a Polish restaurant between the Fisheries Building and the United States Government Building. Quite good and reasonable; somewhat on the style of Reisser's Rathskeller, but there are rooms upstairs on the second floor preferred by ladies, the charge is a little higher than downstairs.

FIFTH DAY.

Enter at Sixty-fourth street and visit the most important building of all, which is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. It covers over 40 acres, and is filled with interesting objects. No directions can be given, as a week's time would not be sufficient to carefully inspect the exhibits. The best way for any one visiting would be to take the guide book and pick out the exhibts which would interest them, and then search for them, which can easily be done, as the classification of the exhibits is in good shape.

SIXTH DAY.

Enter at Sixty-fourth street, and visit Agricultual Hall, the Convent of La Rabida (filled with Columbus relics) and Krupp's exhibit. The Leather exhibit, Forestry exhibit and Cave Dwellers are in this vicinity. I did not get into these, but understand they are quite an attraction. There are also stock exhibits and other matters adjacent, which can be taken in if desirable, but were not open when I was there.

GENERAL.

From the Agricultural Building is the starting point for taking a ride on the Lagoons by electric boats. These boats are greatly to be preferred to the gondolas, as they do not have the swaying motion, and run much smoother. A pleasant way to make the trip is to start from the Agricultural Station, terminating the same at the Horticultural Building and Music Hall. The rate for the round trip is 50 cents, which covers about four miles and takes 45 minutes. One-way tickets to any stopping point cost 25 cents.

As the trip through the grounds is necessarily very tiresome, the best way to rest is to take a ride on the electric boats.

Do not fail to visit the Pennsylvania State Building, and register. It is well worth seeing, as it is tastefully arranged and a credit to the State.

The Administration Building should be visited on any day when passing from one building to another. There is nothing interesting except that the building is fine from an architectural standpoint.

Always be sure to remain in the grounds and take dinner on the nights when they are illuminated—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. The grounds, etc., are lighted by electricity, and it is one of the grandest sights imaginable and well worth remaining to see whenever an opportunity offers. The best place to see the illumination is from the Casino, which is next to the Agricultural Building, and is a very fine restaurant to dine at, being the best in the grounds. It has a seating capacity of 3600. Stepping out from the Casino a full view can be had of all the buildings which are lighted by electricity.

If sufficient time can be had, it is very enjoyable to take a ride on the electric boats while the illumination is going on.

There is a daily paper published called the "*Columbian*," which gives all the information and advice as to what is to take place in the grounds and the various buildings, which should be consulted daily. It would be well before starting in to view the buildings to carefully go over the Official Guide, (cost 25 cents) so as to get a general idea of what is to be seen.

**Russia's Future Empress.**

The statement in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that the betrothal of the Czarowitz of Russia to the Princess Alice Victoria Helen Louisa Beatrix, youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and grandaughter of Queen Victoria, will soon be proclaimed is likely to be true, as the heir to the Russian throne is said to have been paying attention to the princess for some time past. She is described as a worthy young woman, and is said to resemble her mother, the late Princess Alice, a favorite daughter of Queen Victoria.

Should the Princess Alice become Empress of Russia, Queen Victoria's family will be represented on the throne of another great empire. The Queen of Great Britian and Empress of India is the grandmother of the German Emperor and of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, both sovereign princes. One of her descendants is in the order of succession to the throne of Greece, and with Russia added to the list Queen Victoria will indeed be a mother of princes.

**Rights of Way.**

1. A bicycle is a vehicle or carriage and so decided by the authorities, therefore, a bicycle has every privilege and is amenable to every law that a carriage or vehicle is.

2. Drivers have no exclusive rights in the roads as against travelers by any other mode.

3. The supreme law of the road is: Thou shalt use it so as to interfere as little as possible with the equal right of any other person to use it at the same time; and thou shalt be reasonably careful that no one suffer injury thereon by act or neglect of thine.

4. To turn out to the right is a statute regulation everywhere in the United States.

5. A bicycler is amenable for danger if, through his negligence or wrong doing, anyone is injured—the same as if by any other carriage.

6. Anyone who injures a bicycler or his machine, wantonly, mischievously or maliciously, is a trespasser and liable criminally and civilly.

7. A person has a right to ride on the sidewalk if (a) There is so much travel on the street as to make it impassable. (b) Repairs are being made rendering it impassable. (c) The streets are impassable because of mud, or any surface of danger to bicyclers.

8. A person has a right to ride on private property if the street or sidewalks are as described in preceeding section.

9. Bells by day and lanterns by night are almost universally required in the ordinances of the cities and towns, and in the majority of places strictly enforced.

**The Centre Magnet.**

*The Centre Magnet*, the new fledged prohibition paper, made its first appearance on Wednesday. It is published at Bellefonte by N. S. Bailey, from material of the defunct *Centre County Times*. The *Magnet* is a four page six column paper, and for its first issue comes out looking rather clean, with plenty of apologies and prohibition editorials. The paper will improve as the proprietors gradually wear off the rough edge and become accustomed to the affairs. We hope the gentlemen at the head will succeed in the new venture.

**A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.**

**Two Sons Fight Around the Body of Their Mother.**

Mrs. Clymer, wife of the late John Clymer, of Hepburn street, died on Monday evening, says the Milton *Standard*. Mr. Clymer was well known in this community as a well to do man and had a good record as a soldier. His wife was also respectable. He had three sons, who during his lifetime gave him a good deal of trouble, and they are doing their best to maintain their unsavory reputation. Wednesday morning both Jake and Bill were drunk. They got into an altercation about their mother's will and engaged in a disgraceful mellee. Several shots were fired, one of which is said to have entered the ice box containing the dead woman's body. Last evening one of the brothers started out of the house avowing his determination to go and commit suicide. This plan seemed to meet with such universal approbation among the neighbors that he changed his mind. John, the other son, is not in the neighborhood. He, it will be remembered, had a penchant for beating his wife and abusing his family, and frequently figured as a defendant in the police records.

**THE BLUE LAWS.**

**Specimen Statutes From the Archives of Connecticut.**

The words "blue laws," says the "*Youth's Journal*," are often seen in the newspapers of to-day, but just why they are thus named is known to comparatively few persons. We therefore name a few of them.

They were called blue because they were printed on blue paper. They belonged to the State of Connecticut. Here are some of them:

"No one shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the Dominion."

"No dissenter from the essential worship of this Dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for electing magistrates or any officer."

"No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic."

"No one shall cross the river on the Sabbath but an authorized clergyman.'

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day."

"No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or feasting days."

"The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset Saturday."

"Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above one shilling a yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the estate £300."

"Whoever brings cards or dice into the Dominion shall be fined £5."

"No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or jewsharp."

"No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without obtaining the consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

**See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.**

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our souvenir portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. BUCKLEN, Chicago, Ill.

**Read It.**

In the inside pages of the REPORTER will be found an accurate account of the recent horror at Washington, along with other telegraphic matter, Talmage's sermons, and general reading matter, a fund of which is contained in no other sheet published in this section. No paper published in the county gives its readers the amount of space and pure reading matter that the REPORTER does. It is bristling with local matter and during the coming campaign should be in every household.

**Wheat's Lowest Price.**

Wheat sold on the Board of Trade in Chicago, on the 8th at the lowest point ever touched in the history of that market. On August 8, 1887, after the collapse of the Kershaw corner, cash wheat was quoted as low as 66½ cents; on 8 inst. it sold at 63 cents.

**Electric Railways.**

The new electric road between Altoona and Holidaysburg, is now in running order. Tyrone is making a move for electric street cars.

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# SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

## ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

### Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

SIMON OPPASICH, a millionaire who has been sentenced in Vienna to seven years' hard labor for repeatedly perjuring himself, is a remarkable illustration of the possibilities of begging in a European capital. He was born without feet or arms. His father and mother were professional beggars, and in his twelfth year he was put on the street by them to solicit alms. His physical defects brought him an exceptional amount of sympathy and guldens. He saved his money, and in 1880, at the age of 47, he had accumulated $30,000. With this sum he began business as usurer and real estate speculator. In 1888 he had increased his fortune to $125,000 in cash and some $200,000 in Triests and Parenzo real estate. Since then he has quadrupled his wealth by trading on the Bourse. His miserliness led to his present trouble. He had promised to marry a woman, but eventually threw her over to avoid incurring the expense of a wedding. When she threatened him with legal proceedings he bought her forbearance for four cents a day. This expenditure was impoverishing him, he told her after a few months, and so he discontinued it. In the trial of the case which she then made against him he swore that he never had contemplated marrying her, had never promised to do so, and had never paid her four cents a day. After all this had been proved false, he was tried and condemned for perjury.

EDDIE THOMPSON, age two and a half years, weight eight-five pounds, three feet and seven inches high and twenty-eight inches around the chest, is one of the notable citizens of Louisville. Though fat, he is amply able to take care of himself. He is quick in his movements, has the strength of a six-year-old boy, and never knows what it is to be sick. His appetite is wonderful. He is always eating, and a piece of fat meat is just as acceptable to Eddie as cake. The child has made a wonderful record in the matter of gaining flesh. He was not born great, for at his nativity he weighed only nine pounds. Until three weeks old he was like all other babies. Then he began to take on flesh. He grew like a weed. At the age of eight months he weighed thirty-six pounds, and when twenty-two months old he tipped the scale at sixty-one. Since then he has gained twenty-four pounds. He measures thirty-one inches around the waist, thirty-four at the pit of the abdomen, wears a nine-and-a-half shoe, and a six-and-a-half hat. His feet are so broad and flat that his shoes have to be made to order, but they are stout enough to sustain his sturdy body. His legs are tremendous in size, but are muscled like a football player's. He wobbles a little in walking and running, but gets over the floor with considerable swiftness. His flesh is all hard and firm.

A MEDICAL correspondent sends to a contemporary an account of a remarkable operation recently performed in one of the largest London hospitals, and which had a very successful result. It seems that an artisan, about thirty years of age, some five years ago fell and severely injured his right arm. It was operated upon at the time, and the result proved that either the surgeon by misadventure had divided the nerve or it had been torn in the fall. At all events, the injured arm never recovered its former appearance, but wasted and became quite useless. It was a serious misfortune to a working man, and it was decided to open up the arm and explore, with the result, as first surmised, that the nerve was found to be partially divided. Two fresh ends were made, and a live rabbit having been obtained, it was rendered unconscious, skinned, and the two sciatic nerves were extracted and stitched to the two ends of the divided nerve in the man's arm. The wound was then stitched up, and the patient placed in bed. It is now some weeks since the operation, and the result is most favorable. The man has perfect power in the right arm, which is rapidly regaining the original bulk, and he is now able to follow his employment.

THE Times of India says that a very strange incident is reported from the Godra districts in the Panch Mahals. A large panther had been for some time causing much injury to the cattle of the district, and the Superintendent of Police, J. V. Cooke, went out in pursuit. He succeeded in getting a shot at the animal and bowled him over, the bullet going right through the panther's heart without touching a bone. The panther fell close to a hole or den within which, unsuspected by the party, a female panther lay ensconced. The bullet, after passing through the body of the male panther, struck the second animal in the forehead and entered her brain, killing her at once. The whole episode of the proximity and accidental death of the second panther was unknown to the shooting party, and it was not till the next morning that the body of the female panther was found in the den with a bullet in the brain. It was a most providential accident, as the panther, whose presence was unknown and unsuspected, would in all probability have charged the party while taking away the male panther which had been shot.

THE other day a wedding took place in St. Petersburgh which excited a very general interest. It was that of the daughter of the Semenovsky Regiment of the Imperial Guard with Lieut. Alexander Redansky of the Eighty-sixth Infantry Regiment. The young lady, who is now eighteen years of age and has always gone by the name of Eugenio Semenovskaia, taking her patronymic from the regiment, was found as a baby lying half-naked in a ditch by the men of the Semenovsky Regiment as they were marching from Plevna upon Constantinople in December, 1878. The little Turkish foundling was tenderly cared for, and after a time baptized into the Russian Orthodox religion, her godfather being the surgeon of the regiment and her godmother the Princess Eugenie of Oldenburg. The regiment entrusted her education to qualified persons, and the bride now brings to her husband a handsome dowry provided by her military guardians.

IT is said that Andrew Irving, of Pembroke, Canada, has in his possession one of the most curious freaks of nature in the world. Trees often grow in strange forms, but this is the strangest ever heard of. It bears an extraordinary resemblance to a squaw's head, and is a portion of a limb of a birch tree which grew out of an Indian grave many years ago on Allumette Island. The feature of the squaw's face are well defined, a growth around the forehead and the chin being raised above the features as if by a covering of cloth used for winter protection. A portion of the original bark is still on the cranium. About three feet of the branch has been sawn off, making with the "head" a ponderous staff. From the appearance of the grave and the growth of the tree, the portrait must be at least 100 years old, and it is believed that no person, either Indian or white, could have produced so remarkable a work.

ONE mode of transportation among the poor whites of southern West Virginia is known as "riding and hitching." It is resorted to when two travellers find themselves with only one horse and they they are going too far to ride "double." In "riding and hitching" one traveller takes the horse and goes a mile or more, while the other foots it behind. The equestrian naturally makes faster speed than the walker. So, after he has ridden his share, he dismounts and hitches his steed to a tree by the roadside, and pushes on afoot. In time the other walker comes to the hitched animal, mounts him, and rides on until he has overtaken the first rider and got some distance in front, when the operation is repeated. Thus each rides alternately, and the horse gets a breathing spell.

THE Indianapolis News thus describes the way in which certain little Western banks were started: "A corn broker or a pork broker feeling out for an extension of business puts a few dollars into a 'bank,' and is given credit in another bank whose owner nominally puts up a like amount. This process is repeated, and a thousand dollars are made to do duty as bank capital in a dozen communities. The whole business is a farce and an outrage upon the public. This State was disgraced for a generation by its wildcat banking methods, and was only beginning to get over it when the corn-pork brokerage system was introduced. The first financial flurry has brought these 'banks' down, and has probably given an effective warning in time to avert serious disaster."

THE experiments of Colonel Smoilon, of the Russian Army, with falcons as carriers of despatches have proved successful and the Russian army hereafter will employ them in preference to the ordinary "homing" birds. The Colonel has found that the falcon can carry 1640 grams without diminishing its rate of speed, which is considerably greater than that of the pigeon. The falcons, he says, are less likely to fall prey to other birds, as they are better fighters than the pigeons. It is on record, according to the officer, that a falcon once flew from the Canary Islands to the estate of the Duke of Lalma in Spain. It seems highly probable that the falcon will become the servant of other European Armies.

SMUGGLING of Chinese and opium flourishes in the Puget Sound region, and just as soon as one trick is discovered another is invented. What is termed an opium combine is reported to be in full working order in Canada. Silks from China are baled with a quantity of the drug stowed inside. The bales are apparently too precious for this traffic, but in that notion lies possibly the secret of success. On go the bales to the Atlantic towns and then the opium is reshipped to Puget sound for distribution. There are other methods of supplying this vicious article of contraband to its enslaved consumers.

A MILLER ninety-four years old is living near Versailles, Ky., in an old water mill that he has been running continuously for upward of eighty years. He started it before the war of 1812, and remained by it all through the civil war, scarce knowing a war was in progress about him, the place is so secluded. He is hale and hearty, can shoulder a sack of grain or flour with ease, and his mind is clear and his life smooth running as the creek he has lived by and listened to for four score years.

"DOC" GOODIN, who recently broke the world's record for steer-tying in forty-eight seconds, lassoed a mountain lion on the mountain trail near Wickenberg, Arizona. The cougar made a desperate fight, but the skillful cowboy managed to run his horse on one side of a mesquite tree and the ferocious animal on the other, breaking the latter's neck, and by a skillful movement hanging him to a tree. The scalp was sent to Prescott for the $25 bounty.

HANDSBORO, Miss., has a mule which has to have a bell on while it is at work. Unless that bell is attached to him he utterly refuses to be hitched up or driven, but with the bell on he goes quietly about his work. It is explained that this mule was used for several years in New Orleans as motor for a street car, and became so accustomed to his bell that he can't get along comfortably without it.

A BLOCK of coal believed to be the largest ever mined in this country was taken out of a mine at Roslyn, Wash., several days ago. It is 24 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches wide, 4 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 41,000 pounds. It is, perhaps, the largest lump ever mined in the world, as it is larger than the block England is sending to the Chicago Fair as a prize specimen.

SOME notion of the vastness of the Western forests may be had from the fact that a new logging camp just established at the headwaters of the Skagit River in Washington, is under contract to turn out an average of about a million feet every month. Five camps on the Skagit will turn out 25,000,000 feet of fir logs alone this year.

IN one township alone in North Carolina there are seven men who have passed the age of 108 years, and local papers say the State has probably more old people within its borders than any other in the Union.

## THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

HAIR AS A CLEANSING AGENT.—That the hair covering the body of an animal or the head of a human being serves the purposes of warmth and protection is manifest, but one would hardly expect to find that it also acts as a cleansing agent. This, however, appears to be the fact, according to a scientific authority. The minute scales which cover the outer portion of a hair are fastened at one edge and free at the other, and the free edges lie in the direction away from the skin. The surface of a hair, therefore, is like that of a piece of fur or cloth covered with nap; rubbed from root to tip it is found to be smoother when rubbed in the opposite direction. This being the case, it is evident that particles of matter in contact with the hair must find their direction of easiest motion to lie toward the tip end of the hair and away from its root. So, by virtue of the peculiar structure of its surface the hair serves gradually to remove from the skin which it covers all foreign particles which may have found lodgment there. The oily secretion emanating from the follicles of the hair probably assists this action by gathering up the fine particles of extraneous dust and of scales from the skin, and thus enabling the hair to retain them, so to speak, in the grasp of its curious system of brushes. Every movement of the hair, however produced, must tend to set the particles sticking upon it in motion, and, as we have already seen, the motion can be in only one direction.

DON'T READ TOO MUCH ABOUT CHOLERA.—It is agreed by medical authorities that the virulence of an epidemic may be increased by the element of fear in the public mind. In this connection Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, writing on the cholera prospect says: "During an edidemic of any kind each individual should endeavor, as indeed he should under any circumstances, to maintain his mental equilibrium, in other words, to keep cool. It is very difficult in our time to accomplish this, for the simple reason that some of the daily journals think it their duty to print sensational headlines, and sometimes sensational paragraphs, which have very little actual foundation, but which excite and terrify the timid, and sometimes even the brave-hearted. The writer was once in a foreign country where an epidemic was prevalent. He never knew how violent it was until he received the newspapers from his own country describing it. Such an effect did they have upon his friends that he was written to by several of them, urging him to fly at once, when, as a matter of fact, he was in no more danger than he would have been in his own dwelling at home. The cholera was only prevalent among the vicious, intemperate, and ignorant classes, who violated the most ordinary rules of personal cleanliness, and yet the news sent from these several places intimated that every individual (even in places free from cholara) was likely soon to be attacked and swept off the earth. I am not in favor of governmental censorship of the press, but I am very earnest in my hope that the press in our country will be moderate and judicial in statement should cholera ever become epidemic among us. A panic stricken people become easy victims of disease, even if it be not the disease then prevalent. Every individual may not find it easy to maintain his peace of mind during a cholera epidemic, if the press continues to think it expedient—and the authorities continue to allow them—to publish highly colored paragraphs, in regard to the disease. I think that it can be properly urged upon the citizens of New York and adjacent cities, should the cholera appear, that they refrain from reading about it, unless they are sanitary or medical experts, wishing to learn all they possibly can as to the progress of the epidemic, and are able to look upon it in a scientific and cold-blooded way.

HEALTHY APPLES.—Let us in the first place, says a writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*, take a survey of the normal subject, or, in other words, of a healthy apple. It is made up of five seed cavities which occupy the central portion of the fruit and constitute the core. Outside of this is the edible portion called the flesh, consisting of cells of small size filled with liquid substances. A tough layer covers the outside, which is the skin, and bears the coloring substance that determines whether the apple is green, red, mottled, or striped. At one end of the fruit is the stem, or, as found in the barrel, this former means of attachment to the branch of the tree may have been broken away or pulled from the fruit—a matter of no small consideration when the question of decay is concerned. This end of the apple is known to the horticulturists as the "cavity," and varies greatly in different sorts, sometimes being deep and narrow as in the Winesap and Pearmain, and broad and shallow in the Greening and Peck's Pleasant. The opposite end of the apple bears the name of "basin," and contains the remnants of the blossom—sometimes called the eye of the fruit. This part of the apple is likewise deep in some varieties, and shallow and open in others. This is the weakest point in the whole apple as concerns the keeping quality of the fruit. If the basin is shallow and the canal to the core firmly closed, there is much less likelihood of the fruit decaying than when it is deep, and the evident opening connects the centre of the fruit with the surface. There is no question about the importance of so far as possible preventing the bruising of the fruit. From what has been said in strong terms concerning the barrier of a tough skin which nature has placed upon the apples, it goes without saying that this defense should not be ruthlessly broken down. It may be safely assumed that germs of decay are lurking almost everywhere, ready to come in contact with any substances. A bruise or cut in the skin is therefore even worse than a rough place caused by a scab fungus as a lodgment provided by the minute spores of various sorts. If the juice exudes, it at once furnishes the choicest of conditions for molds to grow. An apple bruised is a fruit for the decay of which germs are specially invited, and when such a specimen is placed in the midst of other fruit it soon becomes a point of infection for its neighbors on all sides. Seldom is a fully rotten apple found in a bin without several others near by it being more or less affected. A rotten apple is not its brother's keeper. The surrounding conditions favor or retard the growth of the decay fungi. If the temperature is near freezing they are comparatively inactive, but when the room is warm and moist the fruit cannot be expected to keep well. Cold storage naturally checks the decay. The ideal apple has no fungous defacements and no bruises. If it could be placed in a dry, cool room free from fungous germs it ought to keep indefinitely until chemical change ruins it as an article of food.

## POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Platinum at white heat, it is said, will consume any quantity of tobacco smoke and keep the atmosphere perfectly clear.

Nickel is a modern metal. It was not in use or known of till 1715. It has now largely taken the place of silver in plated ware and as an alloy with steel it is superior to any other metal, for it is not only non-corrodible itself, but it transfers the same quality to steel; even when combined as low as 5 per cent. it prevents oxidation.

GLASS AND SOLAR HEAT.—Attention has been directed of late to the necessity of considering, from a practical point of view, the part played by glass in disseminating solar heat—its importance, really, as a factor in ignition and, in some cases, of destructive consequences. In the transmission of solar light the absorption of heat by glass is scientifically stated as being ninety, to two of reflection; silver plate, on the other hand, absorbing but three and reflecting ninety-seven, while lampblack appropriates the total of heat without, of course, any reflection. All radiators are absorbers in a greater or less degree, and under specially favoring conditions, the capacity of ignition must at least be considered a jeopardizing condition, and this, in the opinion of the *Age of Steel*, is a point of weight in insurance risks; that is, a bottle or a carboy placed in position can so intensify solar heat as to start a bonfire in a pile of wood or paper, timber being set on fire by focused rays at a distance of ninety yards, and broken quartz softened into pulp by the same means. Broken bottles, too, in dry grass, have in some instances been suspected of kindling prairie and forest fires.

ELECTRICITY AND FATIGUE.—Professor Tarchanoff, of St. Petersburg, has been experimenting upon the electric currents of the skin. He connected the skin of various parts of the body, by means of nonpolarizable clay electrodes, with Meissner's galvanometer. He noticed then the various stimuli of the skin, such as light tickling with a brush, heat, cold, a needle prick, sound, light, taste and smell. In all these cases a strong deflection of the galvanometer needle was observed. Merely opening the eyes after they had been closed for some time produced a considerable deflection, and mental efforts, like calculation, also had a similar effect. Concerning the foregoing a writer in the *Electrical Review* says: "These currents, if they exist, as told by the learned scientist, must pass off with the moistened deposits which are being constantly expelled, and a new supply of electricity would have to be found somewhere. Such electricity, having its source perhaps in the decomposition of metals, taken in the food we eat and the air we breathe, must of necessity entail upon the organism a continuous strain in its production. It may be that from such causes the body becomes fatigued after a few hours of exertion, and absolute rest becomes necessary for recuperation. Should these experiments prove true there is no doubt that, by the proper insulation of the human body, much therapeutical value would be its outcome."

## RELIABLE RECIPES.

CODFISH BALLS.—Codfish balls when well made are always an acceptable dish, but it is not every cook who succeeds in making them light and just right. The fish must be picked fine and freshened sufficiently. Then mashed potatoes and fish in equal parts are put together and well beaten, after which a few tablespoonfuls of cream and a piece of butter are put in with a little pepper. This must be well beaten again, when the balls are shaped and fried in very hot fat. In freshening codfish it is well to put it on the back of the range for a quarter or half an hour before picking it apart, and it is necessary to mash and beat the potatoes well separately, and then beat all the ingredients well together. The success of fishballs lies in their being light and smooth, as well as seasoned.

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.—Put into a vessel half a pound of powdered sugar with half a pound of well washed butter; grate in the rind of half a lemon, and with the hand rinse well for ten minutes; break in five whole eggs, one at a time, meanwhile mixing with the hand ten minutes longer; then add gradually one-half pound of flour well sifted, with one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, mixed well together. Cover a baking sheet with good thick paper; get three cake rings nine inches in diameter, divide the preparation equally into the three rings and place in a moderate oven to bake from twenty to thirty minutes. Remove the cakes when done and allow them long enough time to get cool. Pick and clean three quarts of strawberries; have a desert dish with a fancy paper over; lay one of the cakes on top of this, spread over two tablespoons of whipped cream, then cover with your strawberries, nicely and evenly divided; sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar, then cover with another cake, spread over the cream as on the first cake and your strawberries also, not forgetting the sugar, then lay your last cake on; get a fluted tube into a pastry bag, put into it six or eight tablespoonfuls of whipped cream a la vanille, and with it decorate the top of the cake in an artistic manner and send it to the table.—[Chef Hughes, in Hotel Mail.

A SEVEN-HUNDRED-POUND bear was killed on a sheep range near Ukiah, Cal., last week. The proprietor of the range, who participated actively in the event, is seventy-four years old. He is hunting in the chapparel for four other big bears and a couple of cubs which he says have been boarding on his fat sheep for some months, and which he is determined to bag.

## FOR THE LADIES.

### THE QUEEN'S THREE RINGS.

It is said that the three rings which Queen Victoria prizes the most highly are: First of all, her wedding ring, which she has never taken off; then a small enamel ring, with a tiny diamond in the centre, which the Prince Consort gave her at the age of sixteen, and an enamel serpent which he gave her as an engagement ring. For many years after the Prince Consort's death her Majesty slept with these rings on her fingers, only taking them off to wash her hands, as the water would, of course, spoil the enamel.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### THE HOSTESS' HEADGEAR.

The hostess at a luncheon party is apt to look rather dowdy with her uncovered head beside the smart bonnets of her guests, and it has become more or less a custom for her to don a hat herself. At a recent luncheon, however, the giver of the feast hit upon a better plan—which was to wear a little head-dress composed of a lace butterfly bow stuck on with a jeweled pin and a twist of velvet matching her dress around her coiffure a la Grecque. This little arrangement gave the needed emphasis to her toilet, and yet preserved her individuality as the lady of the house.—[St. Louis Republic.

### AN ADVOCATE OF CYCLING.

A more enthusiastic advocate of cycling cannot be found than Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins, of Wilmington, Mass. She is now doing what may be termed missionary work among women in the New England States, and is lecturing to them on the advantages of cycling. Her talks are on women and the wheel, and she is attracting large audiences. Mrs. Hopkins says that cycling is the best sort of outdoor exercise, but adds that a great deal of unfavorable comment has been caused by the actual dowdiness of the woman cyclist. "Many seem to think," she says, "that any old thing is good enough for riding, and some of them dress in last summer's hat, a loose waist and an old skirt." Mrs. Hopkins has her wheel on the stage during her lectures and illustrates her manner of mounting and dismounting. Eight years of cycling has made her a very healthy woman. Just now, at the beginning of the season, Mrs. Hopkins is making converts all along the route, for her lectures are demonstrative and instructive.—[Boston Post.

### TROUBLES GIRLS HAVE.

Maybe some people think they have troubles, but the girl who put on her new purple veil, took a cab because of the rain and then found the driver was German and somewhat intoxicated besides, had the worst luck I ever heard of. She had to keep her head out of the window all the time, directing the driver where to go, and her veil melted. The spots wouldn't come off of her face, so she had to walk home, after all. That night was the last one before her young man went West. She hadn't the courage to tell him it was from her veil. She thought the powder would hide it, but she cried so hard the powder all came off, and he thought she was changing color. He sent her a letter from Pittsburg breaking off the engagement, and she never knew why. Some people never have any luck. There was another girl I knew whose doctor gave her something to take for her complexion. She put it on her face, instead of taking it internally, and it turned her all green. It was the very day before her coming out and she had to make it a mask party. Then her sweetheart proposed to her sister by mistake. Oh, I tell you, the world is just full of troubles!—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

### SHE IS A PRACTICAL CARPENTER.

Miss Sophie Christensen, of Copenhagen, has decided to take up her residence in Chicago, and she is a lady of whom the Windy city may well be proud. She is the daughter of a retired and poor captain in the Danish army, and some years ago, at the age of twenty, she determined that she would not wait for a husband to support her or be dependent on her father's limited income, but would learn how to make her own living. After some difficulty she found a carpenter and joiner who was willing to accept her as an apprentice, and bound herself to him to learn the trade. She soon displayed great aptitude for the work and having just completed her apprenticeship has been admitted as a full member of the Joiners' Guild at Copenhagen by unanimous vote. In accordance with a sensible custom which prevails in Denmark, Miss Christensen had to submit a specimen of her own unaided work before being accorded the complete honors of the guild. She made an artistic, self-closing bookcase, the beauty and finish of which extorted the admiration of every member of the guild. The young woman, who is now twenty-six years old, thinks Chicago will be the best place for her to make a living in, and thither she will start in the course of a week or two.—[New Orleans Picayune.

### TYPES OF TENNIS GOWNS.

There are three types of tennis dress worn by three types of tennis-playing girl,—the picturesque, the smart, and the "sporty" gown. The first is very elaborate; of many colors, high-heeled white canvas ties, gloves, and a wide-brimmed hat add to the sweet impossibility of it, and the wearer only poses about with a fancy racket in her hand. The second is pinched at the waist, narrow in the skirt, and stiff of collar,—an out-and-out tailor-dress, meant to show off the figure; and the girl who wears it can't play "a little bit." The third is an abomination of desolation; its wearer has short hair, rolls the sleeves of her shirt above her elbows, clasps her waist with a man's belt, dons an ill-cut alpaca skirt, wears a Tam O'Shanter, practices five hours a day, and looks like the strong lady in a dime museum,—muscular, but homely.

Now my gown is a delightful compromise between all three. It is of my own designing, is simple, comfortable, convenient, and becoming. The skirt is of dark blue serge, cut to the ankles all around, and laid about the waist in broad plaits that fall loose without any inside strap. It is lined with very sheer black crinoline, for that gives the plaits body and adds only imperceptible weight. My shirt-waists are either of the very heavy cheviot or a light-weight flannel, belted by a broad band of dark blue canvas. A neat little four-in-hand tie gives the shirt-collar its finish, and my shoes are yellow pigskin with rubber soles. I always braid and coil my hair simply at the back of my head, and wear a dark blue sailor-hat held on by an elastic.—[Demorest.

### BEARDED WOMEN OF THE FUTURE.

A learned German, who has devoted himself to the study of physiology, anthropology, and allied sciences, makes the rather startling assertion that moustaches are becoming commoner among women in the present day than in the past. He tells us that in Constantinople, among the unveiled women that are to be met with, one out of ten possesses an unmistakable covering of down on the upper lip. In the capital of Spain, again, the proportion of ladies with this masculine characteristic is said to be quite equal to that observable on the Golden Horn. An American medical man states that in Philadelphia fully three per cent. of the adult fair sex are similarly adorned, and probably the proportion would be still larger but that many women take the trouble to eradicate the unwelcome growth by the application of depilatory preparations. Is this increase in the number of women with hair on their faces to be regarded as a sign that the human race is improving? Very few men, at all events, will be disposed to consider that a moustache adds to the charms of the opposite sex. Englishmen, indeed, only a generation ago, had such a detestation of moustaches and beards that the practice of shaving all hair off the face down to their mutton-chop whiskers was all but universal. From one extreme our clean-shaven fathers plunged into the other, and beards and moustaches rapidly became the fashion. The fashion has of late years again been modified. Beards are less common, but the moustache is cultivated in England as widely as on the Continent. But why should the fair sex be visited by this infliction? Some writers on ethnology hold that the higher races of mankind are always the hairier, and Mr. Mott thinks that in a few centuries men and women will all be clothed with hair. But we do not believe Mr. Mott; and we certainly should not care to live to see the day of bearded beauty.—[London Standard.

### FASHION NOTES.

Some of the new skirts have elaborate draperies, but they are not much liked by the best-dressed women.

Full-plaited vests of velvet are worn with dresses of almost every material.

Plaid silks and velvets are used to trim suits of plain wool in dark shades.

Silk mull, in black, white, and colors, is in demand for evening dresses.

Plain fine serges have been succeeded by the wide ribbed varieties which show to such advantage in the plain skirts.

The law has been laid down, and short skirts, and only short skirts, are to be worn in the street.

Children can stand any amount of Scotch plaid in a gown, but it is not wise to place too much of it as a trimming upon a woman's gown.

A new sleeve is gathered close at the shoulder, with the gathering almost hidden by a band of embroidery or galloon, from the gathering the loose puff falls, from which issues forth the plain cuff, also banded by galloon.

A pretty evening sleeve has a loose puff, the lines of which undergo a twist before they are gathered into the passementeric which holds them at the elbow. Then a little puff peeps out again below the band.

Young girls are wearing their hair in one heavy braid down the back. Fortunate is the young mademoiselle whose hair will reach to her waist.

In silver bonnet pins, the newest patterns are lilies, swords, and the polo mallet set with garnets.

Girls of the period in so-called Eton suits are probably indifferent to the fact that puff sleeves are unknown at Eton.

Upholstery materials are, if anything, handsomer than ever, some of the effects being not only "striking," but astonishing.

It is not likely the new rain-proof dress goods will crowd out the mackintosh, which comes in too many pretty and becoming styles these days to be discarded.

The style of wearing the hair, which consists of pulling much of it down over the ears, now obtaining among many girls of the period, can be briefly characterized as "simply hideous."

Sailor hats, shirt waists, russet shoes, sunshades and fans all tell us summer days are close at hand, and that the first three are to continue very much in feminine vogue.

The alleged female form divine, by reason of present fashions—bell skirt, small waist and huge sleeves—presents something of the appearance of a human hour glass. No one with an artistic eye can say present fashions in dress are graceful or becoming.

Among the fashionable greens a prominent tint is watermelon, and grenadine with a stripe of this color on white is among stylish fabrics now worn.

The prettiest blouses now shown at the importing houses are those made of the new tinted silks woven in puffs, with insertions of dainty striped satin. They are finished with great spreading wing-like revers or bretelles of lace or chiffon.

Black lace forms the fabric of a vast number of capes and collarettes, and will be much used in dresses also. A novelty among lace materials for gowns shows chrysanthemums of various shades of light brown and yellow on double black net.

One of the very popular skirts for stout women is the nine-gored model. It fits closely at the top, and presents the approved distended effect at the bottom. It has a front gore, three gores at each side and two gores at the back. Slender women prefer the five-gored Empire skirt, which leaves somewhat more fullness at the top.

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

**Subject: "Lessons Learned From the Story of Ehud."**

TEXT: "*But when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord the Lord raised them up a deliverer, Ehud, the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man left handed.*"—Judges iii., 15.

Ehud was a ruler in Israel. He was left handed, and what was peculiar about the tribe of Benjamin, to which he belonged, there were in it 700 left handed men, and yet so dexterous had they all become in the use of the left hand that the Bible says they could sling stones at a hair's breadth and not miss.

Well, there was a king of the name of Eglon who was an oppressor of Israel. He imposed upon them a most outrageous tax. Ehud, the man of whom I first spoke, had a divine commission to destroy that oppressor. He came, pretending that he was going to pay the tax, and asked to see King Eglon. He was told he was in the summer house, the place to which the king retired when it was too hot to sit in the palace. This summer house was a place surrounded by flowers and trees and springing fountains and warbling birds.

Ehud entered the summer house and said to King Eglon that he had a secret errand with him. Immediately all the attendants were waved out of the royal presence. King Eglon rises up to receive the messenger. Ehud, the left handed man, puts his left hand to his right side, pulls out a dagger and thrusts Eglon through until the haft went in after the blade. Eglon falls. Ehud comes forth to blow a trumpet of recruit amid the mountains of Ephraim, and a great host is marshaled, and proud Moab submits to the conqueror, and Israel is free. So, O Lord, let all Thy enemies perish! So, O Lord, let all Thy friends triumph!

I learn first from this subject the power of left handed men. There are some men who by physical organization have as much strength in their left hand as in their right hand, but there is something in the writing of this text which implies that Ehud had some defect in his right hand which compelled him to use the left. Oh, the power of left handed men! Genius is often self observant, careful of itself, not given to much toil, burning incense to its own aggrandizement, while many a man with no natural endowments, actually defective in physical and mental organization, has an earnestness for the right, a patient industry, an all consuming perseverance which achieve marvels for the kingdom of Christ. Though left handed as Ehud, they can strike down a sin as great and imperial as Eglon.

I have seen men of wealth gathering about them all their treasures, snuffing at the cause of a world lying in wickedness, roughly ordering Lazarus off their doorstep, sending their dogs, not to lick his sores, but to hound him off their premises, catching all the pure rain of God's blessing into the stagnant, ropy, frog-inhabited pool of their own selfishness—right-handed men, worse than useless—while many a man with large heart and little purse has out of his limited means made poverty leap for joy and started an influence that overspans the grave and will swing round and round the throne of God, world without end, amen.

Ah, me, it is high time that you left handed men who have been longing for this gift and that eloquence and the other man's wealth should take your left hand out of your pocket. Who made all these railroads? Who set up all these cities? Who started all these churches and schools and asylums? Who has done all the tugging and running and pulling? Men of no wonderful endowments, thousands of them acknowledging themselves to be left handed, and yet they were earnest, and yet they were determined, and yet they were triumphant.

But I do not suppose that Ehud the first time he took a sling in his hand could throw a stone a hair's breadth and not miss. I suppose it was practice that gave him the wonderful dexterity. Go forth to your spheres of duty and be not discouraged if in your first attempts you miss the mark. Ehud missed it. Take another stone, put it carefully into the sling, swing it around your head, take better aim, and the next time you will strike the center. The first time that a mason rings his trowel upon the brick he does not expect to put up a perfect wall. The first time a carpenter sends a plane over a board or drives a bit through a beam he does not expect to make perfect execution. The first time a boy attempts a rhyme he does not expect to chime a "Lalla Rookh" or a "Lady of the Lake." Do not be surprised if in your first efforts at doing good you are not very largely successful. Understand that usefulness is an art, a science, a trade.

There was an oculist performing a very difficult operation on the human eye. A young doctor stood by and said: "How easily you do that. It doesn't seem to cause you any trouble at all." "Ah," said the old oculist, "it is very easy now, but I spoiled a hatful of eyes to learn that." Be not surprised if it takes some practice before we can help men to moral eyesight and bring them to a vision of the cross. Left handed men to the work! Take the gospel for a sling and faith and repentance for the smooth stone from the brook, take sure aim, God direct the weapon, and great Goliaths will tumble before you.

I learn also from this subject the danger of worldly elevation. This Eglon was what the world called a great man. There were hundreds of men who would have considered it the greatest honor of their life just to have him speak to them. Yet, although he is so high up in worldly position, he is not beyond the reach of Ehud's dagger. I see a great many people trying to climb up in social position, having an idea that there is a safe place somewhere far above, not knowing that the mountain of fame has a top like Mount Blanc, covered with perpetual snow.

We laugh at the children of Shinar for trying to build a tower that could reach to the heavens, but I think if our eyesight were only good enough we could see a Babel in many a dooryard. Oh, the struggle is fierce! It is store against store, house against house, street against street, Nation against Nation. The goal for which men are running is chairs and chandeliers and mirrors and houses and lands and presidential equipments. If they get what they anticipate, what have they got? Men are not safe from calumny while they live, and, worse than that, they are not safe after they are dead, for I have seen swine root up graveyards.

One day a man goes up into publicity, and the world does him honor, and people climb up into sycamore trees to watch him as he passes, and as he goes along on the shoulders of the people there is a waving of hats and a wild huzza. To-morrow the same man is caught between the jaws of the printing press and mangled and bruised, and the very same persons who applauded him before cry: "Down with the traitor! Down with him!"

Belshazzar sits at the feast, the mighty men of Babylon sitting all around him. Wit sparkles like the wine and the wine like the wit. Music rolls up among the chandeliers; the chandeliers flash down on the decanters. The breath of hanging gardens floats in on the night air; the voice of revelry floats out. Amid wreaths and tapestry and folded banners a finger writes. The march of a host is heard on the stairs. Laughter catches in the throat. A thousand hearts stop beating. The blow is struck. The blood on the floor is richer hued than the wine on the table. The kingdom has departed.

Belshazzar was no worse perhaps than hundreds of people in Babylon, but his position slew him. Oh, be content with just such a position as God has placed you in! It may not be said of us, "He was a great general," or "He was an honored chieftain," or "He was mighty in worldly attainments," but this thing may be said of you and me, "He was a good citizen, a faithful Christian, a friend of Jesus." And that in the last day will be the highest of all eulogiums.

I learn further from this subject that death comes to the summer house. Eglon did not expect to die in that fine place. Amid all the flower leaves that drifted like snow into the window, in the tinkle and dash of the fountains; in the sound of a thousand leaves fluttering on one tree branch; in the cool breeze that came up to shake feverish trouble out of the king's locks, there was nothing that spake of death, but there he died! In the winter, when the snow is a shroud, and when the wind is a dirge, it is easy to think of our mortality, but when the weather is pleasant and all our surroundings are agreeable how difficult it is for us to appreciate the truth that we are mortal! And yet my text teaches that death does sometimes come to the summer house.

He is blind and cannot see the leaves. He is deaf and cannot hear the fountains. Oh, if death would ask us for victims, we could point him to hundreds of people who would rejoice to have him come. Push back the door of that hovel. Look at that little child cold and sick and hungry. It has never heard the name of God but in blasphemy. Parents intoxicated staggering around its straw bed. Oh, death, there is a mark for thee! Up with it into the light! Before these little feet stumble on life's pathway give them rest.

Here is an aged man. He has done his work. He has done it gloriously. The companions of his youth are all gone, his children dead. He longs to be at rest, and wearily the days and the nights pass. He says, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." Oh, death, there is a mark for thee! Take from him the staff and give him the sceptre! Up with him into the light, where eyes never grow dim, and the hair whitens not through the long years of eternity. Ah, death will not do that. Death turns back from the straw bed and from the aged man ready for the skies and comes to the summer house.

What doest thou here, thou bony, ghastly monster, amid this waving grass and under this sunlight sifting through the tree branches? Children are at play. How quickly their feet go and their locks toss in the wind! Father and mother stand at the side of the room looking on, enjoying their glee. It does not seem possible that the wolf should ever break into that fold and carry off a lamb. Meanwhile an old archer stands looking through the thicket. He points his arrow at the brightest of the group—he is a sure marksman—the bow bends, the arrow speeds! Hush, now! The quick feet have stopped, and the locks toss no more in the wind. Laughter has gone out of the hall. Death in the summer house!

Here is a father in midlife. His coming home at night is the signal for mirth. The children rush to the door, and there are books on the evening stand, and the hours pass away on glad feet. There is nothing wanting in that home. Religion is there and sacrifices on the altar morning and night. You look in that household and say: "I cannot think of anything happier. I do not really believe the world is so sad a place as some people describe it to be." The scene changes. Father is sick. The doors must be kept shut. The deathwatch chirps dolefully on the hearth. The children whisper and walk softly where once they romped. Passing the house late at night, you see the quick glancing of lights from room to room. It is all over. Death in the summer house.

Here is an aged mother—aged, but not infirm. You think you will have the joy of caring for her wants a good while yet. As she goes from house to house, to children and grandchildren, her coming is a dropping of sunlight in the dwelling. Your children see her coming through the lane, and they cry, "Grandmother's come!" Care for you has marked up her face with many a deep wrinkle, and her back stoops with carrying your burdens. Some days she is very quiet. She says she is not sick, but something tells you you will not much longer have mother. She will sit with you no longer at the table nor at the hearth. Her soul goes out so gently you do not exactly know the moment of its going. Fold the hands that have done so many kindnesses for you right over the heart that has beat with love for you since before you were born. Let the pilgrim rest. She is weary. Death in the summer house!

Gather about us what we will of comfort and luxury, when the pale messenger comes he does not stop to look at the architecture of the house before he comes in, nor entering does he wait to examine the pictures we have gathered on the wall, or bending over your pillow he does not stop to see whether there is a color in the cheek, or gentleness in the eye, or intelligence in the brow. But what of that? Must we stand for ever mourning among the graves of our dead, No! No! The people in Bengal bring cages of birds to the graves of their dead and then they open the cages, and the birds go singing heavenward. So I would bring to the graves of your dead all bright thoughts and congratulations and bid them think of victory and redemption. I stamp on the bottom of the grave, and it breaks through into the light and glory of heaven.

The ancients used to think that the straits entering the Red sea were very dangerous places, as they supposed that every ship that went through those straits would be destroyed, and they were in the habit of putting on weeds of mourning for those who had gone on that voyage, as though they were actually dead. Do you know what they called those straits? They call them the "Gate of Tears." Oh, I stand to-day at the gate of tears through which many of your loved ones have gone, and I want to tell you that all are not shipwrecked that have gone through those straits into the great ocean stretching out beyond.

The sound that comes from that other shore on still nights when we are wrapped in prayer makes me think that the departed are not dead. We are the dead—we who toil, we who weep, we who sin—we are the dead. How my heart aches for human sorrow! This sound of breaking hearts that I hear all about me! This last look of faces that will never brighten again! This last kiss of lips that never will speak again! This widowhood and orphanage! Oh, when will the day of sorrow be gone?

After the sharpest winter the spring dismounts from the shoulder of a southern gale and puts its warm hand upon the earth, and in its palm there comes the grass, and there come the flowers, and God reads over the poetry of bird and brook and bloom and pronounces it very good. What, my friends, if every winter had not its spring, and every night its day, and every gloom its glow, and every bitter now its sweet hereafter? If you have been on the sea, you know, as the ship passes in the night, there is a phosphorescent track left behind it, and as the waters roll up they toss with unimaginable splendor. Well, across this great ocean of human trouble Jesus walks. Oh, that in the phosphorescent track of His feet we might all follow and be illumined!

There was a gentleman in the rail car who saw in that same car three passengers of very different circumstances. The first was a maniac. He was carefully guarded by his attendants; his mind, like a ship dismasted, was beating against a dark, desolate coast, from which no help could come. The train stopped, and the man was taken out into the asylum to waste away perhaps through years of gloom. The second passenger was a culprit. The outraged law had seized on him. As the cars jolted the chains rattled. On his face were crime, depravity and despair. The train halted, and he was taken out to the penitentiary, to which he had been condemned. There was the third passenger, under far different circumstances. She was a bride. Every hour was gay as a marriage bell. Life glittered and beckoned. Her companion was taking her to his father's house. The train halted. The old man was there to welcome her to her new home, and his white locks snowed down upon her as he sealed his word with a father's kiss.

Quickly we fly toward eternity. We will soon be there. Some leave this life condemned culprits. They refused a pardon; they carry their chains. Oh, may it be with us that, leaving this fleeting life for the next, we may find our Father ready to greet us to our new home with Him forever. That will be a marriage banquet. Father's welcome! Father's bosom! Father's kiss! Heaven! Heaven!

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**THE Dutch government has sent out a denial that the health of Queen Wilhelmina is failing.**

### THE TWISTING VERSES.

**A Famous Feat of Constructive Skill in Verse and Sense.**

Dr. John Wallis was Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford in 1649. He is the author of the verses under the word "Twister" in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary which the author calls remarkable, and says that they explain the word in all its senses. A very learned Frenchman conversing with Dr. Wallis toward the close of the year 1653, expatiating on the copiousness of his native language, and its richness in derivatives and synonyms, produced in proof four lines of verse on rope making which he appears to have composed for the purpose. They are the following, and though technically framed are admirably smooth and expressive:

Quand un cordier cordant veut corder une corde:
Pour sa corde corder trois cordons il accorde,
Mais si un des cordon de la corde decorde,
Le cordon decordant fait decorder la corde.

To show that the English language was at least equally rich and copious, Dr. Wallis immediately translated the verses into English, word for word, and of equal syllables, taking the word "twist" for the Frenchman's worde "corde."

When the twister a twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist doth untwist,
The twines that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.

Here were nouns, verbs, participles and synonymes precisely equal to those of the Frenchman in number, quantity and force; but to show that the richness of his language was not exhausted, he added the four following lines which continued the subject:

Untwisting the twine that untwisted between,
He twirls with his twister the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twisted the twine he had twined in twain.

The Frenchman being previously exhausted no attempt could be made to find a parallel. The English mine, however, was still rich and to show that it could still be worked to advantage Dr. Wallis added the following quadrain:

The twain that intwining before in the twine
As twines were intwisted he now doth untwine;
Twist the twain intertwining a twine made between,
He, twirling his twister makes a twist of the twine.

—[New Haven Leader.

### How New York Was Laid Out.

The crookedness of the lower part of the city, south of the Fresh Water, was repeated north of the Fresh Water on a grander scale. In this new region the streets were straight in their several groups, but the groups were so defiantly at variance with each other, that wherever their edges came together there was a tangle fit to make a loadstone lose its way; which picturesque confusion was due to the fact that each group had started from a separate base—the shore lines of various parts of the island, different angles of the line of the Bowery, and the lines of Broadway and Christopher street—and thence had extended until, quite at hazard, they had come together, but had not joined. However, some part of this tangle still was only on paper—many of the plotted streets remaining unopened—and therefore could be corrected before it became a reality; and all of the island north of the present Fourteenth street practically was virgin territory which could be treated in whatever way seemed most conducive to the public good. These facts being considered, the wise conclusion was reached very early in the present century to correct (so far as this was possible) the existing City Plan, which had been created by a mere patching together of scattered parts for the benefit of private interests, and to make a larger plan—so comprehensive that the growth of the city for a century or more would be provided for—in the interest of the community as a whole.

Unfortunately, the promise of this far-sighted undertaking was far from being fulfilled in its performance. The magnificent opportunity which was given to the Commissioners to create a beautiful city simply was wasted and thrown away. Having to deal with a region well wooded, broken by hills, and diversified by watercourses—where the contours of the land suggested curving roads, and its unequal surface reservations for beauty's sake alone—these worthy men decided that the forests should be cut away, the hills levelled, the hollows filled in, the streams buried; and upon the flat surface thus created they clapped down a ruler and completed their Bœotian programme by creating a city in which all was right angles and straight lines.—[Harper's Magazine.

### A New Rain Compeller.

Scientists say that the effect of a low temperature on a cloud of vapor will be shown in the precipitation of rain. Acting on this knowledge, a European living in the tropical regions of India has invented a novel rain producer. His apparatus consists of a rocket, capable of rising to a height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether. In its descent a parachute-like attachment opens out, causing the apparatus to descend slowly. At the same time the ether is thrown out in a fine spray. The absorption of heat by the ether is said to lower the temperature of the surrounding air sufficient to condense the vapor, and hence cause rain. This being true, a large number of rockets would probably be required to cause a prolonged shower.—[Philadelphia Record.

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Dame Fashion declares that not less than six cushions shall be found on every sofa in her realm, and as many more as space will allow.

### High Railway Speed.

Westinghouse, the inventor and electrician says: "There is no question about the development of a much higher rate of speed than that which even the fastest service on the railroads of to-day maintain. I presume that a speed of from ninety to one-hundred miles an hour could be secured with modern locomotives which are sure to come. But I am inclined to think that other influences may operate to prevent in the next century the running of railway trains at such a speed I have seen mentioned in some of the newspapers. It is not a question of attaining speed, but a question of the control of the train after great speed has been secured. I am inclined to think that the development of railway travel in the next century along the present lines will be not so much great speed as uniform speed. The ideal speed, I think, will be about forty miles an hour and steadily maintained from the time of leaving one terminal to the arrival at destination. That will give most satisfactory results. I am also satisfied that the immense cost of furnishing power for electric railways, which some persons seem to think can secure and maintain a speed of 100 miles an hour or more, will make such a development commercially unprofitable, although there is no doubt that electricity as a motive power for passenger traffic will be extensively used in the next century."

### Where Is "The Silent City?"

Many stories have been written about mirages and delusions, but none more interesting and curious than that of the Silent City illusion, which makes its appearance near the Pacific Glacier, in Alaska.

The discovery of this wonderful mirage was made by the Indians, who often tell of the city which was built in the clouds. The mirage can be seen in the early part of July from 5 to 6 p. m. It rises from the side of the Pacific glacier.

It appears like a heavy mist and soon becomes clearer, and one can distinctly see the spectre city, well-defined streets and trees, tall spires, huge and odd-shaped buildings, which appear to be ancient mosques and cathedrals.

It is a city large enough to contain 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants. As yet no one has been able to identify it, although several have claimed to recognize the place. There is no city like it in Alaska, nor in any country about it for thousands of miles.

Some claim it is a city in Russia, others say it is a city in England, but none can tell what or where it is.

The mirage was given the name of "Silent City," as it appears to one like a dead city; there is nothing to indicate that it is the pictured reflection of an inhabited place.

### Rates of Postage in 1814.

An old almanac for 1814 gives the following as the rates of postage prevailing at that time: For every single letter by land for 40 miles, 8 cents; 90 miles, 10 cents; 150 miles, 12½ cents; 300 miles, 17 cents; 500 miles, 20 cents, and for more than 500 miles, 25 cents. No allowance to be made for intermediate miles. Every double letter is to pay double the said rates; every tripie letter, tripple; every packet weighing 1 ounce, at the rate of 4 single letters each ounce. Every ship letter originally received at an office for delivery, 6 cents. Magazines and pamphlets, not over 50 miles, 1 cent per sheet; over 50 miles and not exceeding 10 miles, 1½ cents per sheet; over 100 miles, 20 cents per shet.—Quincy Patriot.

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WE are not in condition to enjoy riches until we can be happy without them.

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**To Cleanse the System**

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.


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It is the troubles of to-morrow that make people heavy laden to-day.

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If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.


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A great many people are right in their hearts and wrong in their heads.

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A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.


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The taste of pie does not depend upon the size or the shape of the piece.

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For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.


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Thinking will keep us from doing wrong.

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Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.


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During the most violent gales the sea is disturbed to a depth of 500 feet.

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.


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The man who will not improve his talents steals from himself.

### Study in Toes.

A study of the small toe in man has been made in Germany by Herr Pfitzner. In 36 per cent. of the persons examined—the porportion being greater among women than men—this toe was found to have only two joints instead of three supposed to belong to it. That tight shoes have not caused the union of two bones was shown by the fact that the proportion having the peculiarity was about the same among small children as among adults. The investigator concludes the small toe is in course of degeneration, and is inclined to believe that man may eventually become four-toed.

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IT IS a very good thing for a man that his friends don't have time to investigate all his statements.

### In a Paris Pawnshop.

The number of pledged articles at the Mont de Piete, the national pawnshop in Paris, that have been renewed during the year is 307,319. The term renewed indicates that a small sum has been paid in order that the objects may not be sold, but remain in pawn for a further term.

There is a timepiece which was pledged for £6 in 1835, and which has been paid annually ever since.

A silver dish-cover has been pledged for seventy years, and a piece of lace, upon which only 12f. was lent for seventy-five years.

The fact hardest to explain is the presence of an umbrella—a green gingham of enormous dimensions, the original proprietor of which, or his inheritors, have duly paid the fee for its renewal for the last sixty-three years.


# Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

**Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.**

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

DR. KILMER'S
**SWAMP-ROOT**
**CURED ME.**
La Grippe! Gripp! Gripp!
After Effects Cured.

Mr. Bilger writes:—"I had a bad attack of the Grippe; after a time caught cold and had a second attack, it settled in my **kidneys** and **liver**, and Oh! such **pain** and misery in my **back** and **legs**.

The physicians' medicine and other things that I used made no impression, and I continually grew worse until I was a physical wreck, **and given up to die.** Father bought me a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's **SWAMP ROOT**, and before I had used all of the second bottle I felt better, and to-day I am just as well as ever. A year has passed and not a trace of the Grippe is left. **SWAMP-ROOT saved my life.**"
D. H. BILGER, Hulmeville, Pa. Jan. 10th, 1893.

**DROPSY! DROPSY! DROPSY!**
**Suffered Three Years.**

"Respected Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y. My wife had suffered for **three years** with **Dropsy**, during that time she was attended by **five** different **physicians**, none of whom helped her for longer than a few days. We also used besides, more than twenty different remedies, but nothing would help.

MRS. HERMAN BROERING.

Then we used your **SWAMP-ROOT**, and after she had used three bottles **relief** was apparent, hence she continued to take it until she had used twenty-five One dollar bottles. Now she is **healthy** and **strong**, as she never was before.

She will be forty-one years old on the 9th of next March and next to God she owes her life to **SWAMP-ROOT.** I send you this testimony and enclose herewith a Photograph of my wife. Your true friend, HERMAN BROERING.
Feb. 22, 1893. Loramies, Shelby Co., Ohio.

SWAMP-ROOT
At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

**U & O** Anointment Cures Piles
Trial Free. At Druggists 50c.

**BIG MONEY** made by selling an entirely new patented article. No Competition. Exclusive Territory Quick Sales. No Capital Required. Parties Preferred. References Exchanged. Address THE PALM LETTER CO., 15 and 17 Hammond St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
Do Not Be Deceived
with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

**Do You Sleep Peacefully?**

"Sleep! to the homeless thou art home;
The friendless find in thee a friend;
And well is he, where'er he roams,
Who meets thee at his journey's end."

**THE PILGRIM SPRING BED**

REGISTERED BRASS TAG TRADE MARK ON ALL GENUINE.

Charms sleep. It is made of Highly Tempered Steel Wire, is the PERFECTION of EASE, and will last a LIFETIME. Beware of cheap made common wire imitations, for "they are not what they seem."

Exhibited at No. 21 Warren Street, New York; No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston.
For sale by all reliable Dealers.
See Brass Tag Registered Trademark on all Genuine Pilgrims.
Send for Money Saving Primer, Free.
**Atlas Tack Corporation, Boston.**
WAREHOUSES—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.
FACTORIES—Taunton, Mass.; Fairhaven, Mass.; Whitman, Mass.; Duxbury, Mass.; Plymouth, Mass.

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ARE THE BEST
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
AGENTS WANTED

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**CLINCH RIVETS.**

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
**Ask your dealer for them,** or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by
JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
RIPANS TABULES
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $1.
For free sample address
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

BNU 24

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION

**NO BETTER PROOF.**

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE BEST

MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA.

*To the Editor of the New York World:*

"Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was

**A HELPLESS CRIPPLE FOR 19 YEARS,**

unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

**ST. JACOBS OIL,**

which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been

**COMPLETELY CURED."**

Very truly,
M. THOMPSON, POSTMASTER.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND UBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 15,

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules

We are authorized to announce that H A. Moore, of Howard boro, is a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Beck, of Walker township, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

### THE NEW PENSION RULES.

The Secretary of the Interior by a recent decision has ruled that a man who is able to earn a living at manual labor and who suffers from no wound or disability incurred in actual service is not entitled to receive a pension from the government. This ruling has caused consternation among a class of pensioners who are drawing bounties, and are perfectly able to perform manual labor in support of themselves. Under the last administration pensions were granted indiscriminately and without reserve to every camp follower, who applied for same. Pension sharks sprung up everywhere and the government was swindled out of enormous amounts of money which should have been appropriated to the deserving and disabled veteran, who risked his all in support of his country when dire calamity threatened it.

The ruling in the future will place only those who are in actual need of assistance upon the roll of honor, while those who are drawing pensions to which they are not entitled will be stricken from the rolls, and it is only among this class that the cry of indignation goes up that the Democratic party is unfavorable to the old soldier.

The list of pensioners in each county or district should be published and the public made aware of those to whom a pension is granted and the amount received. In this valley there are some drawing pensions to which they are not legally entitled and who are well able to perform manual labor with no disability, and if the list were published the public would learn some facts which they heretofore were not familiar with.

The distinction is an important one. It applies not to pending and future applications, but to many thousands of pensions that have been awarded, and will be re-examined, with the certainty that many pensions to unworthy applicants will be revoked. This the first move to purge the pension roll and preserve it as the roll of honor, and it should receive the cooperation of every taxpayer and veteran.

WE HAVE had the Ford's theater collapse,—what will be the next horror?

GOV. PATTISON'S vetoes seem to be on such sound reasoning as to elicit general commendation.

### CLEVELAND'S ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE.

In announcing his intention to call an extra session of Congress not earlier than the 1st nor later than the 15th of September, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting, President Cleveland said:

"While there has been no mystery nor secrecy in regard to my intention in this matter, I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a financier to see that this gold thus subtracted from the government's stock is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense. It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent, and none of us can fail to see that fear and apprehension in monetary circles will bring suffering to every humble home in our land.

"I think that between now and the meeting of Congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If, instead of being frightened, they are conservative, and if, instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster, they contribute their share of hope and steadiness, they will perform a patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interests. What is just now needed is calmness in financial circles and study and reflection among our people."

WE DO not have any thunder gusts any more—electrical storms have taken their place.

PRICES of grain have not been so low in thirty years as now. The prospect ahead is not flattering. Those farmers who are reducing their acreage of wheat do wisely.

### AN IMMENSE PAPER.

We have received a copy of the special Columbian World's Fair edition of the San Francisco *Examiner*, for Sunday, June 4, containing 120 pages, the largest newspaper ever issued, containing matter enough for a book of 1000 pages. This edition is devoted principally to the state of California, profusely illustrated, setting forth all the interests of that grand and wonderful land, the garden of the world. It has a beautifully illuminated title page, in which the goddess of flowers and fruits is represented in just such glory as one can revel in in California only. The *Examiner*, outside of this wonderful edition, justly bears the reputation of being the greatest newspaper on the Pacific coast. To A. Boyd Henderson, managing editor, who is a native of our own valley, we are indebted for a copy of this special edition of the *Daily Examiner*.

### MUST VOTE IN THE DISTRICT.

A law was passed that all elections must be held in the respective districts and cannot be held in adjoining districts. Potter north precinct must now move its polling place out of Centre Hall, and will likely go to Old Fort, or some point near the borough limits.

THE SHERIFF candidates are working industriously to win that tempting plum.

EVERY Saturday afternoon is now a legal holiday. There is nothing in the law preventing any one from using the forenoon as a holiday if it suits. In fact any one can make a holiday of every day in the year for himself if he sees fit. Regular loafers have 365 holidays in the year.

### PRACTICAL ROAD REFORM.

The recent law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, providing that after August 1, 1896, the tires on the wheels of draught wagons used in that State shall be from three to five inches in width, is a practical step toward road reform. Such tires tend to make good roads, serving in a measure as rollers; and as the new law does not go into effect within three years, it will inflict no special hardship upon the owners of wagons. The law in New York State, which exempts the owners of wagons having similar tires from certain road taxes, is a measure of the same character.

### WHERE WE ARE AT.

The legislature having adjourned without passing any apportionment bills leaves Centre county in her old district. We remain with Huntingdon as a judicial district, 49th, Hon. A. O. Furst, president judge, commission expires January 1895.

The senatorial district 34th, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, Hon. P. G. Meek, senator, term expires Dec. 1894.

The congressional district, 28th, Centre, Clearfield, Elk, Forest and Clarion, Hon. G. F. Kribbs, re-elected in 1892.

So all know, "where we are at" without asking any question.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in violation of the constitution has failed to make an apportionment for twenty years.

THE COLLAPSE of the pension building at Washington should be thoroughly investigated, and the blame attached to where it belongs. There was criminal negligence on the part of some one, and that one should be indicted, regardless of party or position.

THE PEACH crop of Jersey and Delaware, at this writing, promises to be a large one. Peaches will be cheap this year, whereat all lovers of this delicious and useful fruit will be glad.

SPRING • OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

*Successor to D. E. Bible.* *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

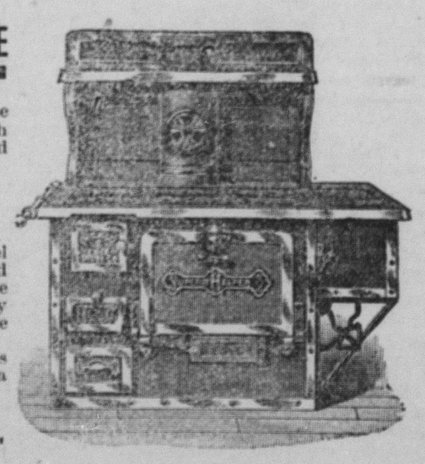
.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

C. P. LONG,

17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

SUPERB HELPER STEEL RANGE



If you wish to purchase a Stee Range, I can sell you one with six griddles, water tank and high shelf,

FOR $57,

I am agent for the Superb Steel Helper Range, manufactured by the Chicago and Erie Stove Co., and will guarantee it fully as large and good as any stove on the market.
Dont pay extravagant prices for goods when you can get a better article for less money.

J. A. Reesman, Centre Hall.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

SPECIAL CLEANING-OUT SALE

OF

Ghildren's Clothing!

About 400 Children's Light Colored and Light Weight Suits, including the famous Bessemer Suits---made with double knees and double seats; goods that are sold by the largest retail dealers in the United States, and were never known to be sold for less than $5.00,

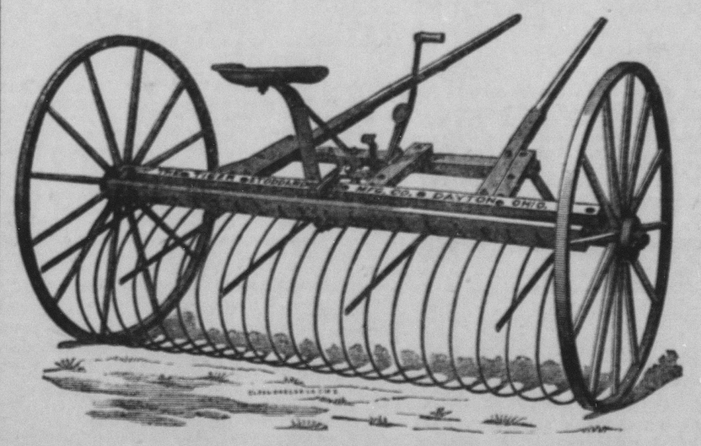
GO FOR $4.00.

We have got more of this price goods than we need. We reduce them now when yov need them, Instead of waiting until you have bought, or until the season is over.

Go They Must . . . . . .
. . . Regardless of Profit!

Think of it! 5.00 Suits for 4.00. 4.50 Suits for 3.50. 4.00 Suits for 3.00. These are all new, desirable goods, running from 4 to 14 years. Big Bargains any way you look at it.

FAUBLE.



THE .·. TIGER .·. SULKEY .·.
. . . . . HAY .·. RAKE.

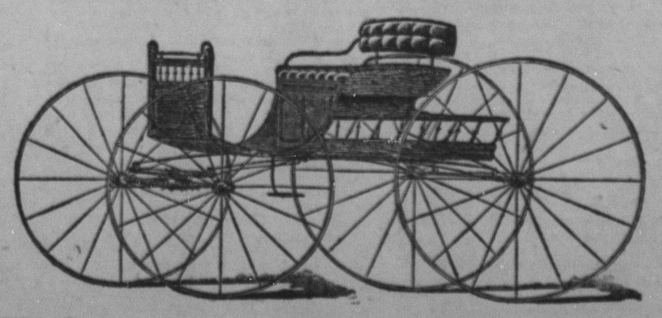
The Best Rake Ever Put Upon The Market!

The Tiger Rake is made in more sizes than any Rake on the market, und is the only Rake for which can be fu nished Grain, Seed, and Plaster Sower Attachments.

HUYETT, MEYER BOOZER.

*We are agents for the Johnston Reapers, Mowers and Binders.*

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons, and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

WM. W. BOOB,

*Repairing a Specialty.* 18tm CENTRE HALL, PA.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

——Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

——Boots and shoes a specialty at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

### COBURN.

**Caught 160 Trout In Fight Hours.—Candidates Busy.**

Mrs. P. H. Stover is off on a several weeks' visit to friends at Bellwood.

Mr Reedy, of Buffalo Cross Roads, Union county, Pa., visited her daughter, Mrs. John Hoffa, a few days this week.

A. J. Campbell, who is employed by the Glen Union Lumber Co., at Glen Union, Pa., came home on Saturday and brought with him 160 trout which he had caught the day before in Benjamin Creek, near Glen Union. He caught the large number of speckled beauties in eight hours' angling. Who can beat this record? Mr. Campbell does not claim to be an expert fisher either.

Henry Kling and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Susan Warntz, which took place at Wolfs' Chapel on Wednesday forenoon.

A. J. Greist, of Unionville, and H. A. Moore, of Howard, candidates for Treasurer, canvassed this township for votes, on last Thursday. Mr. Meyer, of Milesburg, candidate for Commissioner, was in this section the same time. Candidates are about as plentiful as grasshoppers in Kansas.

Don't forget the festival on Saturday evening, June 17.

### STATE PICK-UPS.

John Jelenick, a Hungarian, was ordained and installed as a Congregationalist minister at Braddock recently.

William Clark, a house painter at Coatesville, fell 115 feet from the roof of a building. He died from the injuries.

In the deal by which ex-Senator Patterson obtained control of the Lancaster, Columbia and Ironville traction lines, the lawyer's fee was $20,000.

A new railway system to be known as the Wabash, in which Andrew Carnegie has the controlling interest, is to be built in the western part of the state.

The board of directors of the Gettysburg Theological seminary have decided not to remove the institution to Georgetown, D. C., but will repair the old building and erect a new building for recitation halls and library to cost $15,000.

Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., pastor of St. James' Lutheran church, Gettysburg, who has 700 widely scattered members in his congregation, thinks nothing of doing his ten miles on a bicycle in prosecuting his pastoral duties, though he is seventy years old. He has three sons in the ministry also.

**Robbery at Wanamaker's.**

Rev. W. L. Pope, a catholic priest who is accompanying Governor Cosio, of Quaretaro, Mexico, on a trip through the United States, met with a heavy loss the other day. They called on the Hon. John Wanamaker in Philadelphia. While in his store the distinguished foreigners left their wraps in Mr. Wanamaker's private rooms. After recovering their garments the priest discovered that a box containing opals valued at $25,000 was missing. To the present time they have not been recovered.

**Seventh Week of the Fair.**

A glorious summer sky and moderately warm temperature ushered in the seventh week of the Columbian Fair. June promises to roll up a big attendance judging by the size of the daily crowds thus far. People poured into the grounds by the thousands although there is no special attraction, except the possibility of seeing Princess Eulalie flitting through the buildings.

**A Valuable Recipe.**

A strong cement for mending china is made as follows: Prepare a thick solution of gum arabic and water, and stir in plaster of Paris until the paste is very thick; apply it with a brush to the broken edges, set them carefully together, tie a string around them, and put away several days to harden. It will break in a new place before the old fracture will part.

**A Handsome Gift.**

On next Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock there will be services in the Reformed church at Spring Mills, at which time the Knights of the Golden Eagle will be present in a body and present to the congregation the handsome front window in the church. The sermon, by the pastor, Rev. Eisenberg, will be appropriate to the occasion.

**Arm Broken.**

On Monday last while Thomas Hockman was driving by the cemetery at Millheim, his horse took fright from some cause, and ran off. Mr. Hockman was thrown from the buggy and had an arm broken.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill, but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes by C. P. Long & Co.

### MORTGAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

According to the census report just issued, the existing mortgage indebtedness of Pennsylvania is $613,105,802, and the number of mortgages in force 513,403. There was a steady annual increase in number and amount from 1880 to 1888. In the former year there were recorded 75,435 mortgages of the aggregate amount of $92,046,67s, and the latter 120,003 mortgages amounting to $194,839,253. In 1889 the number of mortgages was 131,801, but their aggregate amount was only $186,642,224. The per capita mortgage debt was $117. This is exceeded by Kansas, $170; Massachusetts, $144, and Nebraska, $126, while it is approached by Connecticut, $107, Rhode Island, $106; Iowa, $104, and Illinois, $100. In Tennessee the per capita debt is only $23 and in Alabama only $26. The ratio beeween the estimated true value of all taxed real estate and the mortgage debt is in per cent. Kansas, 28.13; Nebraska, 24.58; Connecticut, 20.14; Massachusetts, 1942; Vermont, 19.21; Pennsylvania, 18.91; Tennessee, 8.57, and Alabama, 10.96. An existing debt of more than $10,000,000 is found in each of fifteen counties and of more than $25,000,000 in each of three counties, namely, Philadelphia, $178,903,066; Allegheny, $62,974,431, and Schuylkill, $36,307,836. The lowest indebtedness is in Fulton, $356,855, and Armstrong stands next with only $437,009.

There is nothing in these figures to encourage any pessimistic feeling. The large annual increase in the number of mortgages is simply the index of a much larger growth in value and substantial development. The percentage for real estate purchase and to make real estate improvements was, for instance, 87.56 in Chester county, 89.63 in Lebanon and 75.43 in Washington. The heaviest indebtedness is found in the greatest manufacturing and mining counties, and the least in those in which there is the smallest amount of progress and of varied industries. Nearly one-half of the toatl amount of mortgages is for less than $500, and nearly one-fourth for $500 and less than $1,000.—Pittsburg *Times*.

### TOOK THEIR BREATH AWAY.

**World's Fair Expenses Almost a Million a Month.**

Auditor Ackerman made a statement to the financiers of the World's Fair Tuesday, that almost took their breath away. He told them that the salary list for May reached the enormous total of $860,000 and that more than 6,000 employes were on the pay roll during that period. There was a general exclamation that the running expenses were at least $400,000 a month too high and the announcement was made that director of World's Fair, Burnham, had decided to drop 3000 men from the rolls this week.

**Summer Excursion Routes and Rates.**

The 1893 edition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's annual book of Summer Excursion Routes has just been issued. It is tastefully gotten up and presents in a most practical and comprehensive manner about four hundred popular summer resorts, from which excellent selections may be made for either limited trips or extended sojourns during the summer and early fall months.

The great variety of routes suggested the complete schedules of rates, the graphic and exhaustive descriptions of the different places, the explanatory maps and the illustrations, make this volume a most valuable guide.

Copies of the book may be obtained at any ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad on payment of ten cents, or upon application to the General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, it will be forwarded upon the receipt of twenty cents.

**Good Showing.**

The committee in charge of the celebration met last night and appointed a number of committees, who will work with the general committee in making arrangements. Subscriptions were solicited for a short time yesterday and over $150 was already subscribed, and the work has just begun. The citizens are responding nobly, and will give plenty of financial backing to make it a success.

**Fashionable Wedding.**

On Wednesday at noon, Miss Eilen Hale, of Bellefonte, and Mr. G. M. Andrews, of England, were married in the Episcopal church at Bellefonte. The couple will sail on a wedding tour to England. It was a fashionable event in Bellefonte society.

**Children's Day.**

Next Sabbath Children's Day will be observed in the Centre Hall Lutheran church in a befitting manner. A program has been prepared wh ich will be entertaining and interesting.

**Wanted.**

A farm hand during haying and harvesting. First-class wages will be paid a good man. S. W. SMITH.
Centre Hall, Pa.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

——C. P. Long & Co. have just received a large stock of chain and lever pumps. Come and see them.

**Electricity as a Motor.**

That electricity is the motor of the future cannot now be doubted, says the Philadelphia *Times*, and it is developing with a degree of rapidity that is startling. It is now not only the accepted motor for street cars in cities and inland towns, but it is swiftly advancing in rural sections by connecting important points in the country by the rapid transit the trolley now furnishes.

It is evident from the progress of the past year that our state will soon have a complete net work of electric railways for local accommodation, and that they will eventually be so interwoven as to make continuous lines connecting all the great centres of population and business in the state. They need restrictions as to the use of public roads, but they are to become the popular method of transit, and they should be generously aided rather than hindered by the laws.

It may now be accepted as assured that the electric railways will soon parallel the steam lines from every city to suburban communities, bnt they will not be a serious encroachment upon the patronage of the steam lines. They will very largely multiply travel, and the electric lines will have an immense patronage chiefly created by the increased facilities for rapid and convenient transit.

The electric railway is now the method of transit that is in the closest touch with the people. It is the cheapest of all motors; it requires no grading of road beds; it can climb the highest hills with ease and descend them with complete control of speed, and it goes into the by-ways where the steam line can never penetrate. It is, in fact, the railway of the people, and as such it should be liberally encouraged. It will soon bring every rural community into close relation with the city, and thus open the most heartsome of rural lands into use for suburban homes.

Beyond the proper protection of the public highways, there is little need for laws restraining the construction, extension or connection of electric railway lines. They are not to be feared as monopolists, as rural lines can be cheaply constructed everywhere, and any effort to establish monopoly or oppression must be perilous to those who are foolish enough to attempt it. The electric railway is the people's line; let it be as progressive as possible.

### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

**A Class of Seventy-four Graduated at the State College.**

Yesterday was graduation day at Pennsylvania State College and the exercises in the chapel were attended by nearly one thousand people. The class numbered twenty-four. Roy B. Mattern delivered the valedictory and the commencement address was delivered by Charles De Garmo, president of Swarthmore college.

President Atherton conferred the degrees and awarded the prizes. First honors were taken by Emma E. Camp, of Wyalusing; Henry E. Dunkle, of Huntingdon, and Carrie M. McElwain of West Springfield, Mass. Second honors were taken by Daniel W. Gross, of Harrisburg; Roy B. Mattern, of Milesburg, and John M. Small, of Harrisburg. The exercises closed in the evening with the junior reception.

Among those from Centre Hall who attended the exercises on Wednesday were, Mr. H. W. Kreamer, John Meyer, Sum Hosterman, Leslie Jacobs; Misses Mamie Meyer, Jennie and Tazy Kreamer, Beulah Brisbin and Blanche Heckman.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* remarks: The inequality of representation afforded by our present Senatorial system will be emphasized by the votes on the silver question at the coming session of Congress. In the Senate Nevada will probably cast two votes against repeal, and yet the state has a total population of but 44,000, and a total banking capital, including surplus, profits and deposits, of less than $1,000,000. Pittsburg has a single bank with fifteen times the resources of all the public and private banking institutions of Nevada, and its population is five times as great, and yet it can have no voice on a question which vitally affects its financial interests.

**All Free.**

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

**For Sale.**

Several young horses for sale; or will exchange for any kind of cattle.
S. W. SMITH.
Centre Hall, Pa.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

LEGAL NOTICE

In re Assigned Estate of Daniel Bartges in trust for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 175 Apr. term 1893.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County for an order to reconvey to the said Daniel Bartges, the Assigned estate, under and in pursuance of the Second and Third Sections of the act of the 4th of May, 1893. All persons interested are directed to appear before said Court on the Sixth day of June 1893 to show cause, if any they have, why the application aforesaid should not be granted, and an order made directing a re-conveyance of the assigned estate.
W. F. SMITH.
may11-4t Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of F. M. Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY E BURKHOLDER,
Administratrix,
Jun3-6t Centre Hill.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jun5m Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the only AUTHORIZED
**BIOGRAPHY of JAMES G. BLAINE,**
By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS," One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 100 orders from first 98 calls; agent's profit $175.50. Mrs. Ballard of O., took 15 orders, 13 Sea. Russia, in one day; profit 26.25. E. N. Rice of Mass. took 27 orders in 2 days; profit 47.25. J. Partridge of Me. took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit 75.25. E. A. Palmer of N. Dak. took 55 orders in three days; profit 98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITOTY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to
**THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO.,**
4t NORWICH, CONN.

**New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,**
AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.
Jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

Dr. M. J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines, en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhoea. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completely cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhoea. Every one should procure a bottle of this Remedy before leaving home. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.**

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

**Best in the World.**

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

**Take no Substitute,** but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
WOLF & CRAWFORD.

**AGENTS WANTED** To canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursery Stock. New Profit Sharing System. Salary and expenses paid. W & T. SMITH CO. The Geneva Nursery, GENEVA, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established and Best Known Nurseries in the United States. 18o4t

**Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.**

**A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.**

Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

**Musical College.**

The Summer Term opens July 24th, in Vocal and Instrumental music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa. 3t

**New Millinery Goods.**

New millinery goods for spring and summer just received from Philadelphia and New York. Wishing you to call and examine the same whether you purchase or not, you will be made welcome.
MYRA C. ISHLER,
276t Tusseyville.

## ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

## BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

## HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

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## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

**Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.**

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York. 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.50 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 17.30 a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 —Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

| Westward. P M | P.M. | A.M. | STATIONS. | Eastward. A M | P.M. | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 00 | | 5 40 | Montandon | 9 20 | | 4 55 |
| 2 08 | | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | | 4 47 |
| 2 17 | | 6 23 | Biehl | 8 52 | | 4 39 |
| 2 22 | | 6 28 | Vicksburg | 8 47 | | 4 35 |
| 2 31 | | 6 38 | Mifflinburg | 8 38 | | 4 27 |
| 2 43 | | 6 50 | Millmont | 8 25 | | 4 15 |
| 2 51 | | 6 58 | Glen Iron | 8 17 | | 4 07 |
| 3 20 | | 7 27 | Paddy Mountain | 7 48 | | 3 40 |
| 3 30 | | 7 38 | Coburn | 7 38 | | 3 30 |
| | | 7 45 | Zerby | 7 30 | | 3 23 |
| 3 47 | | 7 55 | Rising Spring | 7 21 | | 3 14 |
| 3 53 | | 8 02 | Penn Cave | 7 14 | | 3 07 |
| 4 01 | | 8 09 | Centre Hall | 7 06 | | 3 01 |
| 4 07 | | 8 16 | Gregg | 7 00 | | 2 54 |
| 4 13 | | 8 28 | Linden Hall | 6 52 | | 2 47 |
| 4 18 | | 8 28 | Oak Hall | 6 47 | | 2 42 |
| 4 22 | | 8 32 | Lemont | 6 43 | | 2 37 |
| 4 27 | | 8 37 | Dale Summit | 6 38 | | 2 33 |
| 4 37 | | 8 47 | Pleasant Gap | 6 28 | | 2 23 |
| 4 40 | | 8 50 | Axemann | 6 25 | | 2 20 |
| 4 45 | | 8 55 | Bellefonte | 6 20 | | 2 15 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10 23 a m, 5 02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 09 p m

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 119 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

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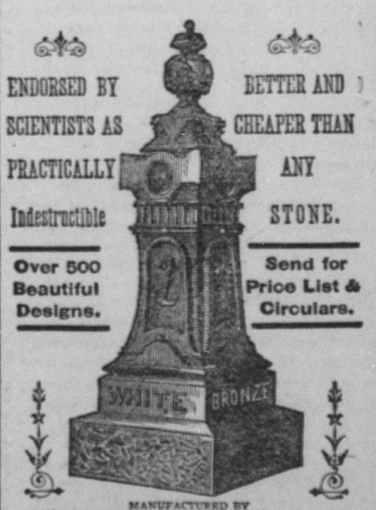


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## THE NEWS.

Greenwood C. Pray, of Guilford, a young man of twenty-eight years, shot and killed his wife, then shot himself at Shirley, in Denver. The couple separated four weeks ago on acconnt of family troubles. Pray's people live in Blanchard. His mother has been insane for years. Two small children survive, one an infant. Pray is still living. ——D. J. Fallis, a well-to-do Cincinnati business man, was taken off the Bradford train in a half insensible condition and died in the Erie Depot, in Jamestown, N. Y, in a few minutes.——Erie train, No. 3, was thrown from the track in Jamestown. N. Y. The engine, two baggage and two express cars were demolished. None of the passengers were injured. Fireman Smith, of Greenville, was scalded, and Engineer Williams and Expressman Bouser, both of Salamanca, were hurt.——Abraham Morton, a wealthy farmer residing near Baileys Corner, in Wall township, N. J., has brought suit before Judge Conover, of the Monmouth county court, against Howard Remsen, of Sea Plain, N. J., in the sum of $15.000 for the loss of his daughter's services. Remsen is the son of the late Judge Remsen, who was one of the associate judges.

A runaway locomotive ran into an express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, killing two people.—Paul Cook and Alexander Watson, two switchmen in the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, were killed at Memphis, Tenn. They were riding on the footboard of an engine when the rails spread, and the engine, jumping the track, buried its front deep into an embankment. Both men were caught beneath the engine and crushed into the earth.——Sergeant O'Leary was shot and mortally wounded by Private Roberts, in Spokane, Washington.——Two hundred and fifty employes at the Standard Oil refinery at Whiting, Ind., struck.——Collector Logan finished the examination of five hundred Chinese brought to Portland, Ore, from Victoria, by the steamer Danube. One hundred and eighty-two were refused permission to land. These will probably apply to the courts for writs of habeas corpus.——Fire destroyed the Schlep wagon and carriage factory, Levee and Carr streets, St. Louis. Damage to stock, $50,000; to machinery, $25,000; to building, $15,000; total, $90,000. Fully insured. Satione Martella was electrocuted in Dannemorra, N. Y., for murdering Giovanni Parella.——Six robbers armed with Winchesters, entered the People's Bank at Little Rock, Ark., and compelled the cashier to hand over $10,000. An alarm was given, and a number of citizens attacked the thieves as they were leaving the bank, shooting and wounding two of them. Several of the citizens were also wounded.

President F. T. Day, of the Plankinton Bank, Milwaukee, made an assignment.—— The furniture factories in Cincinnati closed down because of threatened labor troubles, and five thousand men were thrown out of work.——John B. Cleveland was appointed permanent receiver of the Augusta and Knoxville and Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroads.——Chicago courts postponed action on the World's Fair Sunday closing case, and the Fair was again open Sunday.——Two men were killed and two wounded in a fight at a primary election in Pineville, Ky.—— Captain C. D. Cox, of the Omaha fire department, was killed, and several firemen fatally crushed by falling walls at a fire caused by lightning.——The Board of Control of the World's Fair sanctioned the change in the awards system to meet the demands of the foreign exhibitors.——Four persons were burned to death in a fire in a New York tenement.——Robert J. Hoerner, of Pennsylvania, who was with his brother Edward when the later shot and killed green-goods man, George Phillips, in Brooklyn May 13th last, was discharged from custody.——Edward Hoerner is now under indictment of murder in the first degree.——As Christian Nelson and John McKay, of Shelburne, N. S., were returning from North East Harbor in a boat loaded with salt, a squall struck them, and the boat was capsized. Both were drowned Nelson had a wife and six children.

The southbound passenger train on the Iron Mountain Road jumped the track near Mill Spring, Mo., and about a dozen passengers were injured.——Two trains collided near Red Cut, Mo., entailing a loss of $50,000.——The property of C. A. Welsebach, a clothing and shoe merchant, in Chicago, was seized by the sheriff. Execution was made on judgments aggregating $26,000, confessed in the Circuit Court.——Jerry Laughlin and Thomas Knebone, two convicts in the branch state prison in Marquette, Mich., escaped by scaling the wall. There was no guard on the wall, as the convicts were in side. Laughlin and Knebone were taken out in charge of a keeper to bring in the convicts' suppers. They ran, got over the walls, and were out of sight in the brush in two minutes.—— John C. Mining, town treasurer of Fort Jennings, Ohio, has disappeared with $5,000 cash, and an additional shortage of $10,000 has been discovered. He left his family, who profess not to know his whereabouts.—— The office of the Hustler, a local option paper in Cattlesburg, Ky., was blown up by dynamite.——The westbound limited on the Pennsylvania Road due at Lima, Ohio, at 6:14 A. M., stopped on a sliding at Van Wert to take on a dining-car. An eastbound freight, coming around the curve, ran into the observation car, smashing it considerably and derailing a number of freight cars.——The passengers were greatly alarmed, but no one was injured.

The completion of the Great Northern Railroad was made the occasion for a great celebration in St. Paul, Minn.——The National Prison Association met at the Exposition grounds, Chicago, and General Brinkerhoff paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of ex-President Hayes.——The thirty-third annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association opened in Chicago——Wm. G. Grey, aged twenty-eight years, and Miss Dora Vetzey were found dead in a room in a lodging-house in Grand Rapids, Mich., both shot through the head.——In the World's Temperance Congress, in Chicago, a paper by Archbishop Ireland on total abstinence was read.——The New Albany Banking Company of New Albany, Ind., has suspended.——The International Navigation Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The capital stock is $15,000,000. The incorporators are Clemant A. Griscom, Wm. Henry Barnes, A. J. Cassatt, Henry Houston and John D. Potts, all of Philadelphia; Benjamin Brewster, of New York, and ex-Senator Wm. J. Sewell, of Camden.

# A DEATH TRAP.

## Shocking Tragedy in the Old Ford Theatre, Washington.

## 22 KILLED AND 50 WOUNDED.

### The Condemned Structure Used as a Pension Office Adjunct Collapses Without Warning---Financial Relief for the Widows and Orphans---Cleveland's Check.

At 9 o'clock Friday morning the five hundred clerks of the record and pension division of the office of the surgeon-general of the United States Army, quartered in the old Ford's Theatre building, on Tenth street, went to work at their desks as usual, while down in the basement a number of workmen engaged in making an excavation for an electric-lighting plant, were undermining the foundations of the structure. Suddenly and without a moments warning, just as the work of the day was getting under headway in the rooms above, one of the supports of the strengthening columns in the building was disturbed just enough to weaken it so as to let the enormous weight of the iron girders and brick-arched floors above it fall in a mass to the cellar.

In the pile of debris that filled all the lower part of the building lay one-third of the men who had been at work at their desks a few moments before. Twenty-two of them are dead and fifty lie writhing on beds of pain.

The walls of the building stood apparently as firm as ever, but inside everything was a complete wreck. Great iron girders were twisted and broken as though they had been reeds, and over all lay great heaps of brick and mortar, while here and there a mangled bleeding human form could be seen, covered with dust, and in many cases with the face so bruised and filled with the fragments of brick and mortar as to be almost unrecognizable. Here and there over the ruins could be heard the groans of the men who were lying in the agony of death, imprisoned by the weights on top of them.

There was no delay in the work of rescuing the wounded and recovering the bodies of the dead. Willing hands of volunteers did the first work, and they were soon supplemented by the trained work of firemen, policemen and soldiers. Ambulances carrying the wounded alternated with the wagons of undertakers carrying the dead to the morgue, while there was a constant procession of carts carrying away the brick and mortar that were carried out of the building.

The President was informed of the sad event just as he reached the entrance to the White House by one of the clerks, and he at once interested himself in relief measures.

The news of the accident spread rapidly to every part of the city, and such scenes of excitement followed as has not been witnessed here since President Garfield was shot down by Guiteau. The scene of the accident was quickly surrounded by a crowd that pressed hard upon the ropes stretched by the police to keep the street clear.

Mingled with the curious spectators were relatives and friends of the clerks who had been employed in the building. There were women frantic with grief, and when a body would be brought from the building they would press forward, intent on seeing whether they could recognize the features of a husband, brother or father. In many instances they were so overcome by the heart-rending scenes about them that they were sent home by the police in carriages that were kept waiting to carry off the more slightly wounded.

There were several joyous meetings on the sidewalk opposite the building, when wives who feared their husbands were among the ruins found they had escaped safely or with only slight injuries.

The responsibility for the accident will be difficult to place. It is primarily, of course, the fault of Congress that suitable quarters are not provided for government employes and that buildings unsuitable for such uses and suspected of being unsafe, like the building which fell to-day, the government printing office and the Winder Building, occupied by the second auditor's office, are kept in use.

The work in the basement of the building does not seem to have been under the direction of any officer of the government with a knowledge of architecture. Colonel Ainsworth, chief of the records and pension division, had the building under his immediate control. He is one of the most competent officials in the government service, and he has made the record and pension division the model of efficiency and excellent work among all the offices in Washington. He is not an architect however, but a surgeon in the army, and, though he had the work of excavating under his personal supervision, and visited it to see that nothing had been done to weaken the foundation of the building, he could not be expected to have sufficient knowledge of such matters to enable him to pass upon the question of whether the work being done was of such a character as to make the building unsafe.

### The Work of Rescue.

A general fire alarm was turned in a few minutes after the crash, and then all the ambulances in the city were summoned. As quickly as possible the police and firemen formed a rescue brigade, and ready hands assisted them to take out the killed and wounded. In less than an hour about twenty-five people had been taken out, and every few minutes thereafter some still form would be borne on a stretcher from the building. Police and army ambulances, cabs, carriages and vehicles of every description were pressed into service for taking away the dead and injured. All the hospitals in the city were utilized in caring for the injured and scores of physicians volunteered their services for this work.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia took possession of the building and vicinity in person and helped direct the police and the rescuers. Colonel Corbin, assistant adjutant-general of the army, was sent by Major-General Schofield to represent the War Department and to decide if it were necessary to call out troops. Owing to excellent police regulations the rescuers were not hindered in their work by the anxious crowds, and it was not long before the debris had been cleared away to such an extent that the work of rescue could be carried on without hindrance.

Both the military and naval authorities took prompt action. General Schofield ordered two troops of cavalry from Fort Meyer, just across the river, and two companies of infantry from the arsenal to the scene of the disaster.

The Secretary of the Navy ordered out all the naval medical officers stationed here and also opened the Naval Hospital to receive the injured. The commandant at the navy-yard was ordered to render all assistance in his power.

All the carts and workmen that could be secured were pressed into service to clear away the debris. The workmen shoveled plaster, brick, documents and broken furniture into the carts and each load was taken away to a dumping ground near by. There was much danger to the rescuing gangs, for the edges of the fallen floors hung threateningly downward over the heads of the workers.

A number of clergymen utterly regardless of their own safety entered the building and administered to the dying and injured. All creeds were represented.

### Cause of the Disaster.

So far the cause of the accident has not been fully determined by the officials, but there seems to be no doubt that an excavation made under the front walls of the building brought about the catastrophe.

The building is a large one and is entirely without partitions. In order to allow as much space as possible for desk room and also to afford light and ventilation to all parts of the floors, for there are windows only at the front and rear of the building, the floors from top to bottom had only as supports iron columns, which stand about twelve feet apart. At the bottom these columns rested upon piers of stone and brickwork, slight for the weight they supported, but strong enough under ordinary circumstances to have sustained the floors for all time to come had nothing occurred to weaken them.

Across the tops of the columns at each floor iron girders were laid, securely bolted together at the ends. Upon these girders rested the joists of both wood and iron upon which the floors were laid. With a view to making the building fire-proof, the floors were laid on arches of brickwork and cement, which extended from joist to joist.

From the description of the building given it can be seen that in making the excavation the workmen were bound to come in contact with the piers supporting the columns on which the floors of the building rested.

They approached them so carefully, however, and when they were reached added an underpinning to strengthen them in such a manner that the danger of their giving way seemed very remote.

It is now apparent, however, that the piers were weakened and the wreck of the building resulted directly from this cause. But until the disaster occurred there was nothing to indicate its likelihood except the peculiar construction of the building.

### Colonel Ainsworth's Views.

Colonel Ainsworth, the chief of the record and pension division, visited the building Thursday night after all work for the day was done, and, accompanied by several employes of his office, descended into the cellar for the purpose of finding out if the contractors were using sufficient precaution in proceeding with the work. He found everything in satisfactory condition and thought the building absolutely safe.

## THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

### Officially Promulgated by Proclamation of the President.

The Russian extradition treaty, which has been the subject of negotiation for more than six years, which has been amended again and again and which was threatened with defeat in its final stages, has at last been formally proclaimed. The ratifications were exchanged in St. Petersburg nearly two months ago, but because it was necessary to observe extraordinary precautions to secure the safe transmission of the document to the United States, the treaty was not received at the department until a late day last week.

The treaty was in the French language, and it was necessary to translate it into English and make very careful comparision between the translation and the original. This work was completed Tuesday and the President saw it for the first time when Secretary Gresham carried it to the Cabinet meeting. All that remained to be done was to make the official proclamation, and that was done. The proclamation simply recited the provisions of the treaty, with the announcement that it would go into effect on July 24th.

It is contended in official quarters that in spite of all that has been said about the treaty it is similar in scope to all the extradition treaties negotiated by the United States in recent years, although in practice it may be that the administration of the articles will have a different result, in view of the essential difference between the judical systems of the two countries, which in this case are supposed to be more than usually divergent.

## A CAPTAIN IN A PICKLE.

### Ordered to Produce 350 Chinese Under Writs of Habeas Corpus.

The State Department will probably not interfere in the case of the steamship Danube at Portland, Ore., where the captain appealed to the British Legation for relief from an order of the court which requires him to bring 350 Chinese passengers before the court to answer writs of habeas corpus. The captain was willing that the Chinese should answer but he feared to assume the heavy responsibility of preventing the escape of the Chinamen when they were once ashore. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was at the State Department, probably to state the case to Secretary Gresham. It is believed at the department that there will be no difficulty in complying technically with the order of the court while avoiding any possibility of the escape of the Chinese. This could be done if the marshal served his writs on board the vessel, and left a deputy on board in charge of the Chinese until the court passed upon the cases.

## CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

### People Dying by Thousands in the East--People Flee from the Pest.

Reports from several cities of Asiatic Turkey say that the cholera has appeared in many districts, and is spreading rapidly.

Along the lower Tigris and the Shat-el-Arab River people are dying by thousands. Whole villages have been deserted by those fleeing from the pest.

The panic has become so great that few families wait to bury their dead or even to nurse their sick, but flee to the next towns to escape the infection.

The fugitives from stricken towns are spreading the epidemic with appalling rapidity. Letters from Bassora City say that 70,000 persons have fled from Bassora province alone.

## HELD UP A TRAIN.

### Knights of the Road Busy at Work Near East St. Louis.

A Mississippi and Ohio train was held up by six masked men at Forest Lawn, a suburb of East St. Louis.

The robbers are said to have made a clean haul of the express after beating the messenger into insensibility. Forest Lawn is the same place where an attempt was made to rob a train a week ago.

# DEATH OF EDWIN BOOTH.

### The Great Actor Expires at the Player's Club, in New York.

### Attacked by Paralysis just Seven Weeks Ago.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the actor, died at 1:15 o'clock Wednesday morning in his apartments in the Player's Club, in New York.

Mr. Booth had been unconscious for many hours. His strong natural vitality alone kept him alive for several days. He had been unable to take any solid food, subsisting on beef tea, kumyss and distilled water. The humid weather bore heavily on him and added to the difficulty of breathing, which was a feature of his illness.

It was apparent early Tuesday that Mr. Booth could not survive the night. At 10 o'clock the trained nurse in charge of the patient called Mr. and Mrs. Grossman and the other relatives into the sick room and they remained until the final scene. The end came so peacefully that dissolution was scarcely perceptible.

Mr. Booth's present illness began on Wednesday, April 19, just seven weeks ago, when Mr. McGonigle, his brother-in-law, who is superintendent of the Player's Club, not having heard from Mr. Booth at 11 o'clock in the morning, opened the door of his sleeping apartment and found the tragedian lying in bed, unconscious. Physicians gave it as their opinion that he had been stricken with paralysis during the night. Mr. Booth regained consciousness the next day, and his condition improved so that it was said the attack was simply vertigo, to which Mr. Booth had been subject. The patient's improvement continued gradually till about two weeks ago it was proposed to take him to Narragansett Pier, R. I., where his son-in-law has a cottage. Last Saturday a change for the worst set in and Mr. Booth gradually sank until the end. Mr. Joseph Jefferson called to see his distinguished fellow-actor on Monday and remained at his bedside about fifteen minutes, but it is doubtful if Mr. Booth recognized him. Mr. Jefferson was the last visitor outside of the immediate family who was admitted to the sick-room.

## CONGRESS IN SEPTEMBER.

### President Cleveland Says He Will Call an Extra Session.

The President said in reply to a direct question that he intended to call an extra session of Congress not earlier than the 1st nor later than the 15th of September, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting.

The President further said: "While there has been no mystery nor secrecy in regard to my intention in this matter I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare and prosperity.

"It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a financier that this gold thus subtracted from the Government's stock is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense.

"It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent, and none of us can fail to see that fear and apprehension in monetary circles will ultimately bring suffering to every humble home in our land.

"I think that between now and the meeting of Congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If, in tead of being frightened they are conservative, and if, instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster they contribute their share of hope and steadiness, they will perform a patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interest. The things just now needed are coolness and calmness in financial circles and study and reflection among our people."

## FARGO'S FIERCE FIRE.

### Three Thousand People Homeless and Thee Million Lost.

A despatch from Fargo, N. D., says: The sun rose Thursday morning upon a city half of which is in ashes. Three thousand people were made homeless by the great conflagration.

The schoolhouses, churches and public buildings left standing were all utilized as places of shelter for women and children, and it cannot said one of the hundreds driven out by the flames suffered for want of shelter.

The good women of the town turned out in force and organized to feed the unfortunate ones. Relief trains with meat, flour and other provisions began to arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Duluth and Milwaukee and other big cities will send liberal contributions of food. Clothing is much needed.

All night the people were in a panic, as the flames seemed not to diminish and the sky was lit up by the great fire. The relief corps organized receive many reports of people who are missing, and without doubt it will develop a number of lives have been lost.

The firemen might as well have fought against Niagara as to battle with the flames, which, driven by a fierce south gale, swept through the city like a prairie fire.

The statement is given out that at a meeting of insurance men they estimated the loss of insured property at $2,500,000, and $500,000 more on residences in the outskirts uninsured.

Rates have been so high that but little property is insured for over one-third of its value. The feeling of confidence appeared much stronger as the day advanced. A number of business men have already made arrangements to have gangs of men commence clearing away the debris from the lots, and have given architects orders to get out plans for new buildings.

## RED PEPPER AND DIAMONDS.

### A Clever Thief Gets Away with a One Hundred Dollar Gem.

Shortly after noon a well-dressed, heavy-set stranger, apparently 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, walked into Joseph Daller's jewelry store on Vine street, Cincinnati. After selecting a $100 diamond stud he threw red pepper in the proprietor's eyes and made off.

He is believed to be a professional and has not been apprehended.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

### Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

GOVERNOR PATTISON gave his approval to a number of bills passed by the last Legislature. There were only a few vetoes.

COUNSEL for Charles Salyards, convicted at Carlisle of murder, asked for a new trial.

WILLIAM C. CUSTER, of Bridgeport, was killed on the Reading Railroad at Oakdale.

EDWARD BRINDLE was elected second lieutenant of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Augustus Gebring.

WM. F. RUSSELL, a painter and base ball player, fell from the third story of a building upon which he was working at Swarthmore and was seriously injured internally.

E. E. GREENAWALT, of Lancaster, was elected president, and A. C. Houck, of Scranton, secretary of the State Blue Label League, organized in Reading by the cigarmakers of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS BAILEY, aged 18, of South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to three months in jail. He, in company with "New York Curly," robbed a Lower Marion store while they were enroute to Chicago.

MARTIN DUDDY, of Chester, a man who has recently become demented, visited the office of Alderman Thomas H. Berry, and, brandishing a big cart whip, demanded a warrant for the arrest of O. B. Dickinson, the lawyer. The Judge vacated his office and left Duddy in possession while he searched for a policeman. Duddy next visited the residence of Mr. Dickinson, and terrified his wife by his ferocious manner, but was then taken in custody.

THE coal trade outlook in the Pottsville section of the anthracite region has been anything but promising the past few weeks. Not only has Reading traffic fallen off, but the Schuylkill Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been very dull.

THE iron wage committee of the Amalgamated Association, in session at Pittsburg, drew up a scale and submitted it to the convention.

THE Prohibition State Convention at Harrisburg nominated H. T. Ames, of Lycoming, for the Supreme Court, and J. S. Kent, Delaware, for State Treasurer.

THE forty-third annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the American Protestant Association opened at Reading.

THE State Board of Examiners passed the largest class ever graduated from the West Chester Normal School.

TWENTY Baptist ministers were graduated at the twenty-fifth annual commencement of Crozer Theological Seminary.

The Allentown Board of Water Commissioners elected Samuel S. Thompson superintendent of the Water Department.

MRS. MARY GAMBETTA, of Slatington, has entered suit for damages against E. D. Peters & Co., slate operators, in whose quarry the woman's husband was killed by a blast.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, of Princeton, N. J., a freight brakeman on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed at Stackhouse Lane, a few miles above Bristol.

MOSES D. MCCLENNAN, a foreman for McManes and Riley, contractors, was struck by an engine on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Columbia and hurled twenty-five feet. He died a few hours afterward.

JESSE A. SEAL, a much respected farmer, living near Fairville, disappeared from home some days ago on account of financial troubles. Judgments to the amount of $1,900 have been entered against him.

THE Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers began at Pittsburg the preparation of a scale for the ensuing year.

THE expert examining the books of the City Treasurer of Reading, has so far found a shortage of $14,000.

THE Norristown Insane Asylum has a larger number of inmates than ever before.

GOVERNOR PATTISON signed the bill providing for a Western Pennsylvania Home for Feeble Minded Children and also the Philadelphia quarantine bill. He appointed Eastburn Reeder Dairy and Food Commissioner and Robert Watchorn Factory Inspector.

A committee of Ohio ironmasters discussed the wage scale with the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association.

YEADON, Norwood and Glenolden, Delaware County, asked to be incorporated.

JUDGE ENDLICH, at Reading, sustained the master in deciding in favor of the Dubsites in the Sixth Street Evangelical Church case.

A party of German coal mining experts are on a tour through the hard coal regions, commissioned by the German Emperor to study the system of mining in vogue.

## FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

### A Lively Battle at Little Rock.—Several Men Shot.

Little Rock, Ark., was thrown into the wildest excitement by a band of six robbers rushing in, and with drawn Winchesters, robbing the People's Bank of $10,000 in money. They came into town by a back alley, and left one of their number to hold their horses while three of them went into the bank, and at the point of their guns compelled the cashier to give them all the cash in the vault, and two of their number stood guard at the door and fired into the streets at every man that showed his head. The citizens, however, as soon as possible, got what arms they could and began firing at the robbers, wounding two of them. Three citizens were wounded in the fight. When the robbers left the bank they compelled some of the bank officials to go before and behind them in order to protect them from the citizens. The sheriff, with posse, started in pursuit.

## THE MOLD BROKE.

### An Accident Postpones the Casting of the New Liberty Bell.

The casting of the Columbian Liberty Bell, which was to take place in Troy, N. Y., has been indefinitely postponed, owing to an unfortunate accident.

The heavy oaken beam by which the mold was suspended gave way. The heavy mass dropped upon the core, rendering it unfit for use in casting a perfect bell. The breaking of the beam was caused by a flaw in the wood. It is probable that the casting will occur in about two weeks. Mrs. Cleveland was notified of the accident by telegraph.

The committee in charge adopted resolutions urging the celebration of the Fourth of July next as Liberty Bell Day at the World's Fair.

# WORLD'S FAIR.

### The Second Sunday Not a Success as Compared With the First.

### Many of the Finest Exhibits Covered With Canvas.

There was no great outpouring of the wage-working class or any other class at the exposition Sunday. The oppressive heat and a heavy storm of lightning, thunder and rain, which came in the middle of the afternoon, account in part for the decreased attendance.

But, compared with the mighty multitudes of visitors last Sunday, the second open Sunday at the World's Fair can hardly be called a success. The spacious cafes, with their broad verandas, the beer gardens in the foreign village on the Plaisance and the restaurants within the park proper were liberally patronized all day, not so much on account of the storm, for the sky was clear of even clouds until 2 o'clock and there was no necessity for the people to seek shelter. In fact, the storm was of short duration, although black clouds hung over the White City for the rest of the day, threatening at any time to give the pedestrians a drenching. There was a bright spot on the horizon, which had the effect of bringing a fair-sized crowd out toward evening.

### State and Foreign Buildings Closed.

The New England State buildings, which were closed to the public last Sunday, remained locked. Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, North Dakota, Utah, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia joined in the Sunday-closing movement, and it is now to be a permanent matter with them if the gates of the fair remain open the next five months.

There is another feature of this Sunday fair which calls forth complainings from the visitors. Many of the finest exhibits in the manufactures and other departmental buildings were hidden from the view of visitors because the exhibitors or their agents in charge did not propose to work seven days in the week.

The coverings which protect the exhibits at night were not removed, and all the visitors could see were big ornamental berths and showcases disfigured with canvas, wood or iron sheeting. The exposition authorities have no right to remove the coverings without the permission of the exhibitor, and no arrangements has yet been made for unveiling on Sunday.

Not even a flag was to be seen on the buildings of Great Britain, Canada, New South Wales and India, and the doors were locked. Visitors were denied access to the great display of the United States government in the big doomed building and the small adjuncts. Machinery Hall was as silent as it was last Sunday.

### Over 54,000 Visitors.

Music appropriate for Sunday was provided in the early part of the day by the Chicago band stationed in the pavilion between Machinery Hall and Administration building. The Soussa band played afterwards in the same part of the ground, but the audiences were not large at any time on account of the scarcity of seats and the muddy ground.

The official report of the department of admissions showed that 38,000 tickets had been sold at 3 o'clock, 3,000 being children at half price.

The total admission for Sunday numbered 54,304.

### The Award System Modified.

The board of control has formally sanctioned the modification of the award system offered by the committee on award to the dissatisfied foreign exhibitors.

The modification is practically an abandonment of the single judge plan and a return to the jury system in all cases where the exhibitors demand it. Many of the foreign commissioners were present at the meeting of the board of control and expressed satisfaction with the change and most of them will re-enter their exhibits for competition.

The action of France, however, in withdrawing her exhibits from competition is believed to be irrevocable, and it is also doubtful whether Germany will re-enter her display.

## WORK AND WORKERS.

Two thousand brickmakers in Spring Wells, Mich., who have been on strike for 17 days past, returned to work at the old wages.

OFFICIALS of the Central Railroad of New Jersey stated that the difficulties between the employes and the company will be adjusted and the men will not strike.

FIFTEEN hundred men were deprived of employment by the closing down of all the branches except the puddling department of the Bethlehem Iron Company.

A ST. LOUIS despatch says that an amicable agreement has been reached in the difficulty existing for nearly four years between Liggett & Myers, tobacco manufacturers, and the Knights of Labor.

THE brewery employes of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., struck because the Brewers' Association would not accede to the new scale. Later four of the leading brewers signed the scale and their employes returned to work.

THE furnaces of the Rockhill Coal and Iron Company, at Rockhill, Huntington county, were closed down indefinitely, owing to a strike of the employes, who demanded the reinstatement of several discharged leaders of the local labor union. About 300 men are affected.

THE Barnum Colliery, owned by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, Pa., has resumed work. The colliery has been idle since July 1st, 1892, when the breaker was burned down. It has now been rebuilt and will give employment to 500 miners, laborers and slate pickers.

THE Diamond Plate Glass Company, of Kokoma, Ind., has indefinitely suspended operations. Its branch plant at Ellwood has also been closed. About 800 men are thrown out of work. An official of the company says it has more than $600,000 worth of glass on hand, "and the market is utterly demoralized."

A DESPATCH from Pottsville, Pa., says that the five collieries drawn to fix the basis of miners' wages for the last half of May and the first half of June show an average of $2.39.7, making the basis of wages 3 per cent. below the $2.50 basis, which is 1 per cent. below the wages paid last month. In view of the fact that the sales agents advanced the price of coal, much dissatisfaction is expressed among the miners of the Schuylkill region.

## DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

### Three People Instanly Killed and One Fatally Shocked.

The lightning played awful havoc at the little town of Saditzer, five miles from Frankfort, Ky.

Farmer James Reddin, his wife and visitors, Mrs. John Lyman and Alex Barbour, were sitting on the front porch when a bolt of lightning descended upon the doomed house instantly killing Mrs. Lyman, Redding and barbour.

Mrs. Redding, who was in a delicate condition, was so shocked that her recovery is hardly possible.

The house was not burned.

## AUNT JEMIMA'S QUILT.

A miracle of gleaming dyes,
Blue, scarlet, buff and green;
O ne'er before by mortal eyes
Such gorgeous hues were seen!
So grandly was its plan designed,
So cunningly 'twas built,
The whole proclaimed a master mind—
My Aunt Jemima's quilt.

Each friendly household far and wide
Contributed its share;
It chronicled the country side
In colors quaint and rare.
From belles and brides came rich brocade
Enwrought with threads of gilt;
E'en buxom widows lent their aid
To Aunt Jemima's quilt.

No tapestry from days of yore,
Nor web from Orient loom,
But paled in beauteous tints before
This strange expanse of bloom.
Here glittering stars and comets shone
O'er fl wers that never wilt;
Here flutt red birds from worlds unknown,
On Aunt Jemima's quilt.

Oh, merry was the quilting bee,
When this great quilt was done;
The rafters rang with maiden glee,
And hearts were lost and won.
Ne'er did a throng of braver men
In war clash hilt to hilt,
Then sought the smiles of beauty then
Round Aunt Jemima's quilt.

This work of art my aunt esteemed
The glory of the age;
No poet's eyes have ever beamed
More proudly o'er his page.
Were other quilts to this compared,
Her nose would upward tilt;
Such impudence was seldom dared
O'er Aunt Jemima's quilt.

Her dear old hands have gone to dust
That once were lithe and light;
Her needles keen are thick with rust,
That flashed so nimbly bright.
And here it lies by her behest,
Stained with the tears we spilt,
Safe folded in this cedar chest—
My Aunt Jemima's quilt.

—[Samuel Minturn Peck, in New England Magazine.

## LOWRY'S WIDOW.

BY FRED L. FOSTER.

It was certainly very unfortunate for Lowry that he should have died at that particular time. Had the unwelcome event occurred a month before it would not have mattered so much; but now, just as he had struck it rich and had written East for his wife to come on and share his good fortune, it was, to say the least, very exasperating. But he was dead, beyond a doubt, and likewise variously scattered, the result of too close intimacy with a premature blast.

The miners gathered up his visible remains and buried them with due solemnity; then they waited for the advent of the widow.

But not without much misgiving. How would they meet her? And who of their number would assume the delicate and embarrassing task of informing her that she was a widow?

They talked it all over that night in front of Pete Simpson's bar.

"Fac' is, fellers," said One eyed Jerry, the autocrat of the camp, as he turned his solitary optic on the crowd, "Fac' is, it's a tough job, but it's got to be done, an' I'll do it, if it takes a leg. Leave it to me, fellers, and I'll let 'er down as soothin' as possible." And with a deep feeling of relief, that found expression in another round of red liquor, the miners left it to Jerry.

In due course of time a letter addressed to James Lowry in a shaky, feminine hand and postmarked Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, arrived in camp and was opened by Lowry's self-appointed executors. It was from Mrs. Lowry, and from it they learned that she would not arrive for several weeks.

One day, about six weeks after the reception of this letter, as the stage rattled up to the single so-called hotel of the little Tuolumne mining camp, the loungers on the porch caught the glimpse of a dress inside. At once all was excitement.

"She's come!" they exclaimed. "Where's Jerry?"

Jerry, who was seated at a table in the barroom, reluctantly laid down a "pat hand" and reached the outside in time to assist the lady from the stage, awkwardly lifting his hat as he did so.

"Mrs. Lowry, I reckon," said Jerry, as she alighted.

The lady threw back the veil from her face, smiled and answered:

"Yes. Where's my husband?"

The crowd that had gathered inquisitively, but respectfully, about the stage fell back astounded; not at the question, but at the woman who asked it. Lowry was fifty years old, if a day, at the time he was so unceremoniously fired out of existence. He had never spoken much about his wife, whom he had left in the East fully ten years before, yet from familiarity with Jim's age, his homely face, and still more homely ways, the miners had formed the impression that his wife must be a woman of forty or forty-five and equally angular and unimpressive in appearance. But here she was before them, a woman of possibly thirty, plump and shapely, with a face that was simply bewitching. She was absolutely handsome and there was an expression in her eye and mouth that seemed to indicate that she knew it.

The smile disappeared and she looked at Jerry somewhat anxiously. "Why isn't Mr. Lowry here to meet me?" she asked.

There was a painful pause. The miners looked at Jerry and Jerry looked at his boots.

"Fac' is, ma'am," he finally said, as he slowly twirled his greasy hat with one hand, "Fac' is, Jim's—a ailin'. Bin workin', you know, gettin' ready fer you, an'—an'—sorter down with a fever or somethin'. Fac' is, he's—but say! You must be tired an' hungry; there's a room 'er you in this here hotel an' I'll take you over to see Jim later."

With apparent reluctance Mrs. Lowry followed the hotel proprietor to the room that had been fitted up for her weeks before and sacredly kept unoccupied ever since, while the crowd, with exclamations of astonishment and delight, pressed forward to the bar.

"Fellers," said Jerry, with the air of one who had just discovered a rich "pocket" of the yellow metal; "fellers, here's to the widder!"

An hour later Mrs. Lowry accompanied Jerry to Jim's cabin, and on the way up the trail he broke to her the sad news of her husband's death. But in what way he imparted the melancholy information his companions never could learn.

"Fac' is, fellers," he had said in reply to their questions, "it makes me creepy to think about it, she took on that terrible; but I let 'er down easy as posserble. Thought she faint sure, 'special' when I showed her where Jim was chucked. Her carryin' on was mighty depressin', I'm tellin' you."

The next morning the widow, who had sat down at the supper-table the evening of her arrival in a gown of soft-toned gray that at once took all the boarders captive, surprised every one by appearing arrayed in a somber robe of mourning. Her face was pale and sorrowful, and there was a sadness in her voice that excited the deep sympathy of all who saw her.

All but one. Bradford, the "gentleman gambler," whose dark eyes and long black mustache had dawned upon the camp a few months before, wore a scowl as he got up from the late breakfast table. He had eaten slowly, if indeed he had eaten anything at all. The miners had breakfasted long before; only a few business men, gamblers and idlers were at the table, and one by one they finished their meal and departed, until only he and the widow remained. As he passed her chair on his way out he stopped and hurriedly whispered: "Fool! what are you doing with that dress on? Were you supposed to know that you were a widow when you started? And if not, how do you expect to account for that dress between last night and this morning?" Then, with a suppressed oath, he strode angrily out from the room.

The widow looked frightened. She hastily arose and went to her room.

The landlord, out on the porch, was talking to Jerry, and dubiously shaking his head. "Now, where did she git them duds?" he said in a manner that impressed Jerry most painfully.

The latter slowly worked his jaws, expectorating in gloomy silence. At last, "Fac' is," he replied, "these here women is 'stonishin'; me an' you don't know no more 'bout 'em than they do of tun'ls, drif's and winzes. I reckon that big trunk of hern was full of clo'es an' she come pervided for ever' contingency. Of course, she couldn't a knowed as how Lowry had flunked till I told 'er; an' she did carry on amazin', I tell you."

That mourning costume was the seed from which sprang curiosity, doubt and finally suspicion. Mrs. Lowry took possession of the little cabin in which her husband had lived, and there she slept and did her own cooking. She seldom showed herself except to attend to business in connection with the sale of the mine, a transaction that she showed a feverish anxiety to close. But she was at all times gracious and pleasant to the men, and half the camp were madly in love with her. Independently of the mine, which was worth a cool hundred thousand, if a cent, and which Lowry had fortunately located in her name, she could have married any one of the magnates of the camp off-hand within two days after her arrival, if she had been so disposed.

Jerry, whom she had selected as her right-hand man, was alternatively exultant and depressed. He became her slave, and would have jumped down the deepest shaft on the mountain side if she had asked him to; and yet he was much of the time troubled and perplexed. Gradually he became imbued with the idea that he had seen Mrs. Lowry before; but where or when, he vainly cudgeled his brain to remember. And so he went about, doing her bidding, feeling amply rewarded by the smiles she showered upon him, her light, jesting talk, of which he only was the recipient, and her friendly, familiar ways, that were kept for him alone. But with his companions he had become moody, taciturn, even irritable. He neglected his claim, and spent half his time knocking around Jim's cabin, choring for the widow, running errands and negotiating with Tom Carroll, the wealthiest mine owner in all that region, for Mrs. Lowry's mine.

From an offer of $50,000 Carroll finally rose to $70,000, and there he stuck.

"It's like stealin' it, an' you know it," exclaimed Jerry, wrathfully.

"It's all I can stand," was the bland reply. "If the widow can get more, all right; I shan't begrudge her the money." And Carroll turned away.

The widow was eager to accept the amount offered.

"An' throw away $30,000!" growled Jerry. "It's a fortun' in itself. You can get what the mine's worth if you don't rush so blame' fas'. You got all summer before you. Ketch me lettin' that swindlin' Carroll get away with the mine like that; it's worse'n stage robbin'!"

But the widow was obdurate. She must return east; she needed money at once; she had left a dear sister almost on her death bed; she couldn't manage the mine if she kept it; and if Carroll should change his mind she would not probably be able to sell it at all—a dozen other reasons that came promptly and plausibly from her persuasive lips.

And so, exactly one week from the day of her arrival, the bargain was concluded. The next day the papers were to be prepared and the transfer duly made, and the following day Mrs. Lowry was to start on her return trip East.

Jerry was in an ugly mood that evening, and even his most intimate companions let him severely alone. For three hours he sat at a poker game, and during all that time he did not utter a word, except to sullenly name his bets, call for his cards and demand his drinks. He drank heavily, and lost heavily as he drank. In the subsequent expressive language of the barkeeper, "Jerry played the rottenes' game that ever disgraced the house. He's worse than down on his luck; since the widow came he's got to be a blinkin' ijet. He ought to swaller a few ounces of of nitro-glycerine an' then set down hard on a rock; it might knock some sense into him."

When Jerry, his last dollar gone, arose from the gaming table he stalked straight out into the night. The stars were shining large and luminous in that clear mountain atmosphere; the air was cool and sweet, and high up on the mountain side the tall pines were peacefully dreaming in the shadows. But the glories of the night had no attractions for Jerry. His mind dwelt solely upon the widow, and irresistibly his feet turned up the narrow trail that led to her cabin.

The fascination that Mrs. Lowry had exercised upon Jerry, and all in the short space of one week, was a thing that he could not comprehend. Her beauty, her magnetism, the scent of her clothing, the familiar and confidential tone of voice with which she invariably addressed him, all had conspired to infatuate him completely. For the last three days he had gone about under a spell; had he been hypnotized he could not have been more completely subject to her influence. The thought of her going away was to him something worse than death. The camp, the mine, the blue sky above him, all his surroundings, had merged themselves into that one woman, and with her exit they would melt away and leave him the centre of a black and dismal void. Such was his feeling; and, being by nature unintelligent and coarse, it served only to madden and brutalize him. It was a short time in which to be metamorphosed from a freeman into a slave, from a thoughtless, contented, hardworking miner into a worrying, surly, miserable do-nothing, who could see nothing in the world but one woman, and in whose mind was room for but a single thought—that he was about to lose her. But men of intelligence, refinement and wide experience with women and the world have had their heads turned in even a shorter time and have done even crazier things than he. He no longer puzzled himself over the question of her identity. Was she in truth Lowry's widow? He did not know, but neither did he now care. Had he seen that face before? Possibly, but if he had it was now a matter of indifference to him when or where or under what circumstances. He could not let her go away, or if she went he was determined to go with her. And so he stumbled on up the trail, aflame with love and liquor.

It was hours past bedtime and there was no light in the window as Jerry made the turn in the trail that brought him almost to the cabin door. Suddenly he collided with an object; he started back with an oath, and at the same time he heard an exclamation of surprise.

A man stood before him and in the bright starlight Jerry could see that it was Bradford, the gambler. Jerry's hand went to his pistol. "What you doin' here, an' at this time o' night?" yelled Jerry, in a voice like the explosion of a blast.

"You sneaking spy, take that!" cried Bradford, suddenly springing forward and striking him a blow in the face that sent him sprawling. But even as the blow was struck Jerry thrust his right hand upward and forward, there was a blaze of fire and the still night became alive with the reverberating echoes of a pistol shot.

Headlong down the steep trail, over Jerry's body fell Bradford, uttering a single cry—"O, God!" And there he lay, speechless, motionless, his face prone in the dust.

The shock of the blow and of his fall and the report of the pistol instantly cleared away the fumes from Jerry's brain; but before he could arise he heard a shriek, the cabin door flew open and a figure clothed in white came running down the trail, calling out in tones of terror: "John, John! Oh, what is it! John, what has happened?" And thus calling and running in a few seconds Mrs. Lowry was down the trail stooping over the two prostrate forms sobbing, moaning and crying for help.

Jerry, ashamed, half-frightened, closed his eyes and lay quiet. The widow, shuddering, gave him a glance and then flung herself upon Bradford's body. And there she lay fondling his bloody face, mingling her frantic kisses with curses upon the man who shot him, until at last she fainted.

Jerry was no coward; but the unexpected meeting, with its tragical result, had unnerved him; he got up and stealthily hurried away. Besides, her words had cut him to the heart. Her curses, her scorn, her vindictive raging—these he could not stay to face.

Suddenly he stopped and abruptly flung his hand to his head. Like a flash that face and form were again before him, but in other surroundings than these.

"Great flumes!" he exclaimed, as he gazed blankly up at the stars; "it's Mandie Le Brunt, the sharpest female in all Sacramento!"

The papers were not made out the next day. That morning a woman, closely veiled, climbed into the out-going stage at a point below the camp; and that very afternoon another woman, plainly dressed, with streaks of gray in her hair and a face that indicated years of patient toil and sadness and trouble, was gently assisted from the stage at the hotel door. And it was Jerry who helped her to alight.

"Fellers," he said, as a few moments a dozen or more miners crowded up to the bar. "Fellers, fac' is, women is uncertain, but they can't fool us allers. Here's to *the* widder!"—[San Francisco Examiner.

### Exterminating Our Birds.

Mr. John Worth, in *The Nineteenth Century*, gives some striking facts about the rapid extermination of the birds of North America. The advent of the plough and the frame hut of the settler is gradually driving the feathered tribe from its old haunts, and what nests are spared by the plough are too often destroyed by prairie fires. The heath hen used to be seen in autumn in packs of from 100 to 200 birds in each; now the number in a covey rarely exceeds six or eight. The sharp-tailed grouse and the wild turkey will soon follow the bison and the moose into the animalia of the past. Professor Roney asserts in the Chicago *Field* that in one of the vast breeding colonies alone some 1,000,000,000 pigeons were "sacrificed to Mammon" during one nesting season, and even allowing for exaggeration the extent of the slaughter is beyond question. The remedy is not easy to see. Mr. Worth suggests an act of Congress to prevent bird destruction throughout the United States.

## FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

### THE BABY'S WISHES.

Somebody thus describes a baby's wants:

I want that long sunbeam
——I wish I could walk

I want the canary
——I wish I could talk!

I want to roll over,
——I think I will try!

I want my dear mamma,
——I'm glad I can cry!

[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

### TEACH THE CHILD A SONG.

Encourage your little ones to sing. Music lessens care and heartache. Often the words of a song, the sweet melody, linger in the heart after the voice is silent, and keep alive the courage which has almost died; anxiety and heart pain cause heart disease, and after that quickly comes death. Song sweetens toil, and it is imperative that parents and teachers should aim to increase this means of happiness for the children, if for no other reason than to strengthen their minds and hearts for the labors to be borne in mature years.

### THE GRACE WAS TOO LONG.

There is a little chap up on Price Hill who will make trouble in religious circles some of these days if he is not systematically trained in "the way he should go." He was over at his grandfather's for dinner yesterday, and sat buckled in the old high chair ready for the onslaught. His grandfather, a reverent old gentleman, and one of the worthiest of the world, bent his snowy head and began his usual lengthy grace. Sammy never relishes those famous graces at best, and when, just in the middle of this extra long one for company, the old gentleman paused deliberately and yawned several tedious times, the infant could stand it no longer. Leaning over, he tapped him on the arm with his big spoon and whispered energetically:

"Det a move, dranpa—det a move for dracious sake—I's hungy as a bear!"

Grandpa "got a move."—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

### THE SPIDER'S ENEMY.

A writer gives an interesting account of the curious habits of the ichneumon-fly of Ceylon, the natural enemy of the spider. This insect is green in color, and in form resembles a wasp, with a marvellously thin waist. It makes its nest of well-worked clay, and then goes out on a hunting expedition. Its victims are invariably spiders of various kinds, but all are subject to the same mode of treatment. A scientific sting injects some poison which effectually paralyzes the luckless spider, who is then carried off to the nest and there fastened with a dab of moist clay.

Another and another victim is brought to this chamber of horrors. Then the prescient mother ichneumon-fly proceeds to deposit her eggs, one in the body of each spider, which can just move its legs in a vague, aimless manner, but can afford no resistance. This done, the fly returns to her work as a mason. She prepares more clay and builds up the entrance to this ghastly cell. Then she commences a new cell, which she furnishes in like manner, and closes; then she adds yet another cell, and so proceeds till her store of eggs are all provided for, and, her task in life being accomplished, she dies, leaving her evil brood to hatch at leisure. In due time these horrid little maggots come to life and find themselves cradled in a larder of fresh meat. Each poor spider is still alive, and his juices afford nutriment for the ichneumon-grub, till it is ready to pass into its chrysalis stage, thence to emerge as a winged fly, fully prepared to carry out the traditions of its ancestors with regard to spiders, and to fulfil the purpose for which they have been created, according to ichneumon belief. —[Leisure Hour.

### SPEARING A SALMON.

All being ready, the old man steps aboard with the spear, and takes his place in the bow. The torch in front is lighted, and with a crackle like the frying of grease the flame leaps upward, and with its yellow glare lights up the bushes, the nearer tree-trunks, and the surface of the water. Quickly stepping in also, the stern-man, with a long pole in lieu of paddle, gives a push or two, and the canoe glides out on the surface of the pool. But it is too quickly done, for the pool, shallow there, is lighted to the very bottom as with the light of day, and several huge black objects move away into the deep and somber places. With a splash the spear is quickly thrust down into the water after a departing shadow, but it is too late. Then the canoe is cautiously driven toward the deeper place at the head of the pool, and as it nears the other end, one, two, six, ten, twenty great shadowy forms dart, one after the other, toward the foot of the pool, past them.

Down goes the spear, not with a splash, but with a steady thrust. It strikes the bottom, but the fish is already several feet away, and it is drawn back empty. Several times this happens. Has the old man lost his former skill? Soon he suspects that the new pole, like a bright streak moving toward them, frightens them.

A new supply of bark is needed, so they return to the camp. The spear is held over the fire until it is blackened from end to end and is no longer conspicuous. So confident is the old hunter of getting a fish, that he makes ready to eat him at once. He pokes up the fire, throws on some fresh wood, and sets a kettle of water to boil. He peels some potatoes, which he has brought along (perhaps for the very purpose), and puts them into the water.

Meanwhile the salmon have recovered, doubtless, from their first scare. So, with a fresh supply of torches, they start again,—this time with more deliberation, for the long black pirogue has not entered the length of itself upon the pool, before down goes the spear. Hand over hand it is pushed, and, it seems, will never stop. It reaches the sandy bottom and sticks there. It sways as if something is tugging at the end of it. Then, as he would lift a load of hay on a pitchfork, the old man gradually raises the end of the spear. Out comes a black nose, then there is a flapping and splashing of fins and powerful tail, and the first salmon is caught. Quickly the old man draws the fish to the side of the canoe, lifts it on board, caught and held firmly by the stout jaws. It is released, and lies upon the bottom of the canoe—only a four-pounder. Only a four-pounder, the smallest one of the whole crowd, when plenty of them looked as big as stove-pipes! And there was one, much bigger than any of the rest, which looked fully four feet long. Sometimes, when those big fellows do get caught, the spearman lets go entirely, and when the fish is exhausted with the violence of its efforts, it may be easily drawn in. It would be hard to say which is more excited over the capture—the stranger, who never saw such a thing done before, or the old man, to whom all the enthusiasm of his younger days seems to have returned.—[St. Nicholas.

### WITHOUT A LARYNX.

**Remarkable Effort at Speech With a Closed Windpipe.**

Fourteen months ago Dr. J. Solis-Cohen of Philadelphia, in an operation for the removal of cancer, cut away his patient's larynx and closed up the windpipe. The man breathed through a tube inserted in the operation of tracheotomy. He has recently acquired speech with his windpipe closed. Dr. Solis-Cohen is the throat specialist of Jefferson College, and the operation of cutting away the larynx was performed at his clinic. The man on whom the operation was performed was then and is still an inmate of the Philadelphia Hospital.

Six months after the operation was performed Dr. Solis-Cohen noticed the man making guttural sounds. Wondering how they were made, he examined the movements of the man's mouth, and the process of the sound's formation was explained. The man drew the air into his mouth and down his throat to where it was sewed together, and then, compressing it, forced it out between the throat muscles, which, acting as the vocal chords, produced the sounds.

At the annual meeting of the American Laryngological Association in New York Dr. Solis-Cohen exhibited the man to the best known throat specialists in the United States. They pronounced it one of the most wonderful feats of modern laryngological surgery. The man sang for them, and talked so that they could distinctly hear his voice thirty feet away. Dr. Solis-Cohen had intended to exhibit the man's larynx, which was removed whole and preserved, to the association, but, unfortunately, it arrived too late.

Dr. Solis-Cohen, who asked for an account of the case, said: "I found the man in the Philadelphia Hospital over a year ago suffering from cancer of the larnyx. The disease had advanced to such a stage that it was necessary to adopt heroic measures, and I determined to cut the larnyx out. As patients in such cases usually die after the operation of pneumonia caused by the mucus and pus running down into the lungs, I devised the following plan: Before cutting out the diseased larynx I opened his windpipe and inserted a tube, so that he could breathe. Then I sewed it up tightly between the aperture and the larynx and performed the operation. No mucus could possibly get down into the lungs, and I was well pleased with the result of the operation. Of course, I never anticipated this curious result. The wounds healed nicely, and all communication between his lungs and mouth ceased. One day about six months ago, when I was talking to him in the hospital, I noticed he was attempting to talk, and was succeeding in making some sounds. Asking him if he could do this at will, he replied that he could, and so I encouraged him to continue his efforts. He gradually learned to use his throat muscles with better results, and now, considering the condition he is in, talks remarkably well. The aperture in his throat, too, healed nicely, and he only uses the tube in the daytime now, taking it out when he goes to bed at night. The man is a teamster, about 50 years old, and, up to the time of the development of the cancer, was a healthy man.—[New York Sun.

### A FOSSIL FIND.

**Discovery of a Wonderful Mammoth Reptile in Colorado.**

That mammoth fossil discovered on the banks of the Montezuma Creek, in Colorado, is not a myth. The work of excavation is now going on under the direction of an agent of Yale College, which has secured the remains. The reptile (for so it is classed), judging from its vertebræ, ribs, etc., must have been at least 100 feet long. The ribs measure 18 inches in width. The bones were embedded in a hillside of coarse sandstone, and distributed over a space of 600 feet. Some of them have been taken out weighing a few pounds and others hundreds of pounds.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale, writes to the Colorado Sun as follows: "If anywhere near as large as represented the animal is probably a dinosaur from the jurassic, perhaps similar to the one I named atlantosaurus, which was found near Morrison in your State. Other specimens nearly allied have been found near Canyon City in the same formation. Other large reptiles have been found in the cretaceous especially in Colorado and Wyoming, but none are known from the carboniferous. I have myself never been in the immediate region where the new fossil is said to have been found, but the jaurassic is well developed east and north of there, making it probable that it may exist in the locality named.—[Portland Oregonian.

### "Mason and Dixon's Line."

It is the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia, surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between December, 1763, and December 26, 1767. It is the parallel of latitude 39 degrees, 43 minutes and 26.3 seconds north. The line as laid out began at the northeast corner of Maryland, and runs 244 miles due west. The importance of the line was due to the fact that it marked the northern limit of slave territory before the war.—[New York Sun.

## TRUMPET CALLS.

**Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.**

ACTIONS are ideas in motion.

BACKBITERS have sharp teeth.

EVERY enemy the Christian has is a giant.

GOLDEN opportunities fly low, but they fly swift.

THE first thing man ever needed was a Savior.

IT takes a knowledge of God to tell man what he is.

SAYING good-bye to our sins one at a time is slow work.

THE man who is resting in God is always busy for Christ.

WHOEVER opposes truth is bound to come out a loser by it.

THE place for the revival to begin is in the preacher's heart.

MEN are most like Christ when they are suffering for him.

THE man who thinks as Christ did will try to do as Christ did.

### The Queerest of Railroads.

One of the queerest railroads on this continent is the Salisbury and Havey, in New Brunswick. It is but twenty miles long, and although it connects with the Intercolonial Road, an admirably constructed line, it is confessedly unsafe. A printed notice hung up in the cars cautions passengers that it is well to get out and walk on reaching a certain bridge, and it was long the custom to push the cars over this crazy structure before the mighty engine was trusted upon its rotten timbers.

*Mr. Joseph Godfrey*

**"10,000 Needles**

Seemed to be sticking in my legs, when I was suffering with a terrible humor, my legs being a mass of running sores from knees down. I was urged to take HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and in a short time I was

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

perfectly cured. I am an old sailor, aged 74, in the best of health, thanks to Hood's." JOS. GODFREY, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

**Bile Beans**

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, *Sick-Headache*, etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Props., New York.

**"German Syrup"**

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

**SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS**

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and was cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.
M. H. WOLFE,
Upper Marlboro, Md.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC**

I was cured some years ago of White Swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and failed, but S. S. S. did the work.
PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 15.

## THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kid gloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
Largest assortment Dress Trimmings.
Largest assortment Spring Jackets and Capes
Largest assortment Cloaks for the Baby.
Largest assortment Silk Ties.
Largest assortment Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Largest assortment of Hosiery.
Largest assortment Muslin Underwear.
Largest assortment Gauze Underwear.
Largest assortment Child's Lace Caps.
Largest assortment of Ribbons.
Largest assortment of Novelties
Largest assortment of Shoes.
Largest assortment of Everything at the Lowest Prices, U will find in Bellefonte, Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

### PERSONAL.

——Cleve Dinges of Williamsport, was in town a few days this week.

——Mrs. Flora Bairfoot departed Wednesday morning on an extended visit to relatives in Philadelphia.

——Dr. G. W. Hosterman and family spent several days of last week in Brush Valley, visiting his parents.

——Mr. Jonathan Harter, of Millheim, and mother, Mrs. Wm. Harter, of Aaronsburg, visited in Centre Hall on Monday.

——Mrs. D. C. Runkle left for her home at Pittsburg, on Tuesday, after a few weeks' visit with friends at this place.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, of Milton, arrived last week, and will remain some time with friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Fergus Potter, one of Harris township's leading citizens gave us a call, and reports crop prospects up that way in fair condition.

——Frank Bowersox, of Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., was in town Tuesday night. He was on his way to Snyder county.—Mifflinburg *Times*.

——Miss Carrie Tibbens, of Farmers Mills, was a caller at the REPORTER office last week, while in Centre Hall on her way on a visit to friends at Houserville.

——Messrs. Mackey and Tallman, insurance agents, with office at Williamsport, made the REPORTER a call last Friday, while in Centre Hall looking up business.

——Our young friend, Cal. Gfrerer, of near Bellefonte, gave us a call and kept up his tag with the times. Cal. is an industrious young man, a son of Mr. Gfrerer of our town.

——Miss Blanche Heckman, daughter of Rev. Heckman, former pastor of the Centre Hall M. E. church, but now located at Mifflinburg, is visiting her friend Miss Beulah Brisbin.

——Mr. G. W. Rumberger, candidate for the office of county treasurer, hailing from Philipsburg, was in the locality this week looking up his prospects for the nomination.

——Will Wagner returned home this week on a vacation. Will has graduated from the Theological seminary at Gettysburg, and will follow the faith of a minister in the Lutheran church.

——James Runkle and wife of near Centre Hall, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Allison, of Spring Mills, are visiting friends in Middleburg, the guests of merchant John W. Runkle.—Middleburg *Post*.

——Mr. H. A. Moore, one of the active Democrats of Howard boro, gave us a call. Mr. Moore is a candidate for Treasures and thinks Howard has a strong claim as none of its Democrats has had a place upon the ticket since the organization of the boro.

——Mrs. A. M. Aurand, wife of the editor of the Beaver Springs, Snyder county *Herald*, was the guest of the family of Mr. George Ocker, last week. Mrs. Aurand is a Centre county lady and is visiting in different parts of the county.

——Mr. Daniel Ripka, an old subscriber of the REPORTER, dropped in on Tuesday for a few moments and made his annual settlement. Mr. Ripka is not one of the kind of men who are a burden to the editor, but always keeps in advance.

## THE CHURCH ROW

### THE OPPOSING FACTIONS BEFORE THE COURT.

**The Dubbsite and Esherite Factions of the Evangelical Church at Court over Possession of the Millheim Church.**

The ball has opened for the Ehserite and Dubbs factions of the Evangelical church in this county. A few weeks ago Rev. Kent, of the Esher wing was appointed to the Millheim charge and demanded possession of the church and parsonage. This was refused as the majority of the members clung to the Dubbs wing. On Tuesday Rev. Kent was at Bellefonte, and proceedings have been instituted to gain possession of the church property by legal methods.

At Woodward, seven miles east of Millheim, the Esherite preacher has the upperhand and the use of the church there.

Rev. Kent predicts that by fall he will occupy the parsonage at Millheim now occupied by Rev. Finkbinder.

The Evangelical church in our county is becoming excited over the situation of affairs. Apparently the majority of the membership lean to the Dubbs wing.

In the Woodward congregation the membership is divided, but the Dubbs people were in the majority and refused to surrender their church to the use of the Esher sympathisers. Some of the anti-Dubbs leaders, it appears, played a clever game; watching their opportunity they removed the lock from the door, put on another, and now hold the key to the fort, and worship in the church.

### SAD DEATH.

**Mrs. Frank Foreman Dies on Monday of Typhoid Fever.**

The death of Mrs. Frank Foreman occurred on Monday afternoon at the home of her husband, a short distance east of Centre Hall. This death is an extremely sad occurrence, doubly so in the fact that the lady was comparatively young in years, and was of a most amiable disposition. Mrs. Foreman was taken ill about six weeks ago; though at first the symptoms were not of a dangerous nature the disease took a hold on her system and developed into typhoid fever. All that was possible was done to relieve her, but medical assistance seemed of no avail, and for several days previous to her death her case was declared hopeless. She lingered thus until Monday afternoon, when death took place; she was surrounded by her husband and children.

Mrs. Foreman was aged about 32 years, and her maiden name was Miss Alice Purdue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Purdue, of Coleville, near Bellefonte.

She leaves a husband and five small children to mourn their loss. The children range from about twelve to one year of age respectively.

The funeral will take place on this, Thursday morning from the late residence of her husband, at ten o'clock. The body of the lady will be interred in the cemetery at Centre Hall. Rev. Eisenberg, of the Reformed church will officiate at the services.

### Liable for Damages.

Fruit on trees standing at a line and overhanging a neighbor's land belongs to the owner of the land on which the tree stands; if he injures his neighbor's crop in gathering the fruit he is liable for damages and in extreme cases he may be liable for the injury which the tree does, after due notice to remove it. The safer and more honorable way, is to let the neighbor have the fruit which drops on his side of the line, after line and trees have been established.

### Organized a Board of Trade.

Along with the new railroad which is being rapidly pushed towards completion, Bellefonte has organized a Board of Trade, and will apply for a charter for the same. The board will endeavor to induce new industries to locate in the town, and will do all possible to give it a boom. The body is composed of Bellefonte's wealthy and prominent business men.

### Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given.

### Will be Tried.

By a change of venue the famous damage suits brought by citizens of Johnstown, against the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, will be tried in Lycoming county. The cases will come up in the October term.

### Deaths.

On Monday last, Mrs. Werntz, widow of Daniel Werntz, died in Haines township.

Miss Rebecca Hess, aged 71 years, died at Woodward on Monday.

——If you are in need of a new hat come and see my stock, I have the finest stock of spring styles of hats ever brought to this place.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

### AT PRESBYTERY

**The Resignation of Rev. Baskerville to Take Effect Oct. 1**

At a meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery at Huntingdon, on June 13th, Rev. Baskerville, pastor of the Sinking Creek charge of the Presbyterian church, composed of the congregations of Centre Hall, Centre Hill and Spring Mills, Rev. Baskerville asked that body to dissolve relations with the charge and accept his resignation. Rev. Baskerville announced several weeks ago to his congregation that it was his intention to sever his connection with the charge, and he awaited action of the Presbytery.

At the session of the Presbytery in reference to the dissolution, the following is an extract of the minutes of the proceedings:

The Rev. H. C. Baskerville asked Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations between himself and the churches of Sinking Creek and Spring Mills, and stated his reasons therefor. The churches at congregational meetings, respectively, united with the pastor in making the request, to commissioners from the church present. A copy of the minutes of the action of Sinking Creek was read. The action of Spring Mills was stated by the Rev. H. C. Baskerville.

The request was granted, the dissolution to take place Oct. 1, 1893. The Rev. H. C. Baskerville was appointed to declare the pulpits vacant.

E. H. MATEER,
Rec. Clerk.

As will be seen Rev. Baskerville will sever his connection with the church on October 1st, 1893. Rev. Baskerville has requested this action of the Presbytery owing to dissatisfaction on the part of some of the members of the different congregations, while with many he is popular and held in high esteem. Rev. Baskerville is an able minister and it is with regret that he resigns from the charge. He has labored hard in building up the church at Centre Hall, and has added a number of members to the list during his several years' pastorate.

### A Merchant's Experience.

The Sunbury *Daily* is responsible for the following: The merchants who sell dry goods and what not in the country stores have some odd experiences. One of them, a well known merchant from the upper end of the county, was in this city Wednesday and told this story: "A bright, healthy and somewhat fleshy woman came into my store the other day," he said, "and asked for garter elastic. 'How much ?' I asked, 'How much will it take ?' says she. I was floored. I didn't know what to say to get out of the dilemma. I had to say something in a hurry, and blurted out: 'How should I know ?' 'Why to be sure,' says she, and I'll be hanged if she didn't measure right there, and she bought a yard and a quarter."

### Roller Ran Over Him.

On Decoration day Samuel Esterline, of Green Burr, Logan township, Clinton county, was rolling ground with a large land roller. In some manner he fell in front of the huge iron machine, was dragged about 150 feet, and then run over by the roller. His leg was broken and he sustained besides serious internal injuries. He is about seventy years old and is now lying in a precarious condition.

### Boards of Health.

The bill authorizing boroughs in Pennsylvania to appoint a regular board of health passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by the Governor the other day. The bill gives the burgess the power to appoint five members, 1 for one year, 1 for two years, 1 for three years, 1 for four years, 1 for five years and one every year thereafter. One member of the board must be a physician.

### A Convict's Fate.

Adam Comfort, aged 19 years, a convict at the Eastern penitentiary, at Philadelphia, committed suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a moving coal train in the yards at the penitentiary. Comfort was convicted of shooting John Snyder at Shamokin Dam, and was sentenced by Judge Bucher at Middleburg to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

### A Minister Injured.

Rev. Benjamin Hengst, formerly pastor of the Evangelical Church of the east end of Pennsvalley, sustained serious injury in Newport last week by being struck by a shifting engine. The reverend gentleman is very deaf and did not hear the train approaching.

### Had to be Killed.

The fine hackney stallion owned by the Lewisburg Horse association, says the *Saturday News*, which had its leg broken by a kick several weeks ago, had to be killed last week. It was a valuable animal and cost the association $2,500.

### Elected Principal.

Prof. George P. Bible, a former editor of the *Centre Democrat* has been elected principal of the Normal school at Stroudsburg, Pa.

——C. P. Long has just returned from eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of general merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere. Stock going fast.

## A ROARING TIME

### CENTRE HALL TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

**The American Eagle Will be Let Loose on the 4th at Centre Hall,—Subscriptions Pouring In.**

Centre Hall will celebrate the 4th of July in the most approved style!

In the last issue of the REPORTER a call was issued to the citizens of the town for a public meeting to be held in Harper & Kreamer's hall, on Friday evening. At the meeting held about forty citizens were present, and Dr. Wm. A. McGeehon was elected chairman. The question up was discussed for some time and it was decided that a committee be appointed to take the matter in hand and arrange details. The committee appointed is composed of Chas. Arney, Clem. F. Deininger, E. M. Huyett, Fred. Kurtz, Jr., and D. A. Boozer. The committee was empowered to make all arrangements and have the celebrating of the Fourth in their charge.

The committe have been making arrangements during the week, and as the time is limited in which to secure attractions, they have been hustling for all there is in it.

Subscriptions have been solicted from the business men of the town, the paper being started on Wednesday morning, and the committee has met with fair success and encouragement. A snug sum of money, in aggregate several hundred dollars will be subscribed, and a rip roaring time can be depended on. In this locality of the state there is no Fourth of July celebration of any kind within one hundred miles, and there is every reason why Centre Hall should draw a crowd which the town has heretofore not seen, and this the committee propose doing by means of first-class attractions in every respect and particular.

Supt. Westfall and Div. Ticket ag't. Harrar have been communicated with in reference to running special trains during the day, and encouraging replies have been received from these officials, with the information that trains will be run in both directions during the day and evening.

To make the Fourth a brilliant success it is necessary that all citizens cooperate with the committee in charge in arranging for the day. An onerous and vigorous effort is necessary to make it a success, without this the Fourth will be a fizzle and fake, which is far from being desired.

If the committee have not already been to see you with the subscription paper, do not feel insulted, and reach down into your pocket and give them a glorious welcome, by chipping in your ante in the shape of a handful of the "stuff."

An immense parade in the forenoon, speaking, ball game, and other attractions will be the features of the day, besides the minor parts which have not yet been decided upon. Several bands of music have been engaged, and altogether we can expect a first-class time all through.

### Has Left.

The merry-go-round that honored the juveniles of our town with its presence a few days last week, pulled out on Monday morning, headed, evidently for Chicago. The concern hails from what is known as "Tight-end" in the western end of Union county, near Cherry Run. Man, wife and son, with two blind horses make up the crew, with a number of wild beasts made of wood mixed in with wooden horses for the round trip. The party sleep in their wagon, placed under the tent during the night, and do their own cooking gypsy fashion. They mind their own business and molest nobody. They travel westward stopping at such towns as present prospects for nickels, and by-and-by may reach Chicago.

### Little Dots.

Eulalie will not find time to visit Centre Hall—how sorry she must feel.

The two B's are coming on—berries and bugs.

We have had four cool days to one warm one within the past five weeks.

Haymaking will soon begin, and the crop will be a large one; only favorable weather is needed to get it in all O. K.

### Polluted With Lice.

Portions of Lancaster county are polluted with lice. So numerous are they that people are moving out of the infested districts. There are hundreds of millions of the pests and the lives of the inhabitants are made miserable. When they go abroad they are shunned by everyone they meet and when they stay at home they can do nothing but scratch.

### Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

——Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

## Don't Miss This.

The largest line of ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets--lovely styles; the very latest New York fashions, at $2, 2.50, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. A magnificent line of ladies' and misses' jackets and coats with capes--the triple cape, butterfly capes, $4.50 to $12.

**$20,000 Worth of Clothing--**

Spring and summer clothing for men and young men, boys and children, black cheviot, blue cheviot, brown cheviot, mixed cheviot, double breasted, single breasted. Rough cheviotts in black, blue, brown and mixed; children's jersey suits, from 2.50 up to 8.00. Boy's suits from 1.25 to very finest at 4.00, 5, 6 and 8.00. Boy's suits, latest New York styles, 2.00 up to 10.00 Men's suits, from 3.50 to 15.00.

**The Best Wearing Shoes in the World**

the Douglas. Shoes for men; every pair warranted, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. For boys, 1 75, 2.00, 2.50.

**LYON & Co.,** Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

### One of the Ford's Theater Victims.

The remains of Jere Daley, one of the victims of the old Ford's Theater disaster in Washington on Friday last, arrived at his parents' home, in Howard, this county, Saturday night and the funeral occurred Sunday morning. Daley was but twenty-three years old and highly esteemed. His funeral was very largely attended. Young Daley's father had been employed in the Pension Department until about two weeks ago.

### High Rates Prevail.

The influx of Centre county people to Chicago to attend the World's Fair is not a creditable showing, and it can be ascribed to no other reason than the high rates charged for transportation. It is hoped that the railroad fare will be considerably reduced to allow the mass of the people to take advantage of seeing the greatest educational institution on the globe.

### Odd Fellows Increasing

The last report of the grand secretary of the I. O. O. F. shows that during the past year in Pennsylvania, nearly 6,000 members have been added to this secret order, making the present membership over 106,000. In Pennsylvania alone there are 1,063 working lodges, showing that this state is leading in the work.

### Lutherans on Divorce.

The Lutheran General Synod has adopted a resolution forbidding the marriage of divorced persons, except where the party desiring to remarry was divorced upon the ground of the commission of a cardinal sin by his former helpmeet.

### Jumped the Track.

Saturday morning the mail west was over one hour late when it arrived at Centre Hall. The delay was caused by the engine jumping the track at Coburn, while running the train on a siding. After one hour delay the locomotive was got back on the rails and the train proceeded.

### Killed By a Fall.

Frank Resides, who lives at Lemont fell from the top of a barn, Saturday afternoon, to the cow stable beneath, a distance of thirty-five feet. He was killed by the force of the fall. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral took place Tuesday morning.

### Principal Wanted.

A principal wanted for the High School at Centre Hall. Apply to

G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Centre Hall, Pa.

——Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes by C. P. Long & Co.

### Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

### GRAIN MARKET.

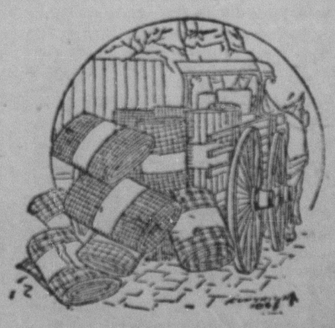
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 68 |
| Rye | 58 |
| Corn | 46 |
| Oats new | 35 |
| Barley | 40 |
| Buckwheat | |

### PRODUCE AT STORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 12 |
| Eggs | 14 |
| Lard | 10 |
| Shoulders | 12 |
| Ham | 13 |
| Tallow | 4 |
| Potatoes | 65 |
| Sides | 10 |

Pins, 2c, Needles, 5c, tops, 1c, Coat's Cotton, 4c, Ammonia, 10c, Sewing Machine Oil, 5c, Mucilage, 5c, 7x11 Slates, 4c, usual price 10c, Dictionary, for 5c, worth 20c, 3 Cakes Buttermilk Soap, 25c, 10c for a single cake.



Dress Goods in beautiful styles with Plaid and Figured Silk to combine.

Lace Curtains as low as 60c a pair. Nothing less wouldn't be worth talking about.

Silkaline, dozens of styles from 4c to 14c. Jap Art Goods for cushion, etc.

Handsome China Silk from 50c up.

**Carmans.**